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Shultz Stiffens On Terror

In Synagogue, Secretary Praises Israelis' Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday night that the United States should stop equivocating and adopt a policy of using military force against terrorist groups. He said this should be done even if it led to the death of U.S. servicemen and innocent people.

"We may never have the kind of evidence that can stand up in an American court of law," he said. "But we cannot allow ourselves to become the Hamlet of nations, worrying endlessly over whether and how to respond."

In another development concerning terrorist actions against the United States, a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report, distributed to committee members on Thursday, placed blame for the car bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Lebanon last month on the "tragically simple mistake" of not blocking access to the road leading to the building.

Mr. Shultz, in a speech at the Park Avenue Synagogue in Manhattan, praised the way Israel has handled terrorists and urged a public campaign for a policy of "swift and sure measures" against terrorists, both to prevent attacks and to retaliate for them.

[Vice President George Bush appeared to disagree Friday with Mr. Shultz's comments, The Associated Press reported. President Ronald Reagan said he did not believe the speech "was a statement of policy," but a White House spokesman later said it had been cleared in advance and did represent administration policy "from top to bottom."]

Officials said the views expressed by Mr. Shultz were not necessarily shared by other senior officials, even in the State Department. Mr. Shultz has been almost alone among senior officials in fighting for a policy of force toward terrorists.

His remarks Thursday night, however, went much further and underscored his feelings that an effort has to be made to galvanize the rest of the administration, the Congress and the public behind a much tougher response to terrorists, who have twice struck against U.S. Embassy buildings and once against a

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United Press International

Philipp Jenninger questioned by reporters in Bonn after being named Bundestag president.

Aide to Kohl Is Appointed to Succeed Barzel as President of the Bundestag

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Philipp Jenninger, a close aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was named Friday by West Germany's ruling coalition parties to succeed Rainer Barzel as president of the Bundestag.

He immediately received an informal endorsement from the Social Democrats, the main opposition party, and seems to be assured of election, probably next week.

Mr. Barzel resigned as president in a surprise move Thursday. His resignation came after he had apparently failed to convince members of a Bundestag commission that the 1.7 million Deutsche marks (about $560,000 at current rates) he said he received as a consultant's salary from a Frankfurt law firm was not, as had been alleged, paid by the Flick holding company.

Several West German newspapers suggested Friday that Mr. Barzel might face an investigation by the Bonn prosecutor's office because his statements to the commission conflicted with declarations by other witnesses, including Günter Max Paefgen, a former Flick executive.

Flick is the largest privately owned industrial concern in West Germany, and perhaps Europe. It has more than 60 subsidiaries and is said to employ more than 42,000 people.

Mr. Jenninger, 52, has been secretary of state in Mr. Kohl's office. Aside from advising the chancellor on important political issues, he has been personally in charge of Bonn's relations with East Germany.

He earned nonpartisan respect for his handling of complex negotiations with Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, including the preparations for Mr. Honecker's planned state visit to West Germany. The visit was canceled by the East Germans three weeks before it was to have taken place last month, but this was not seen as a reflection on Mr. Jenninger.

A Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag since 1969 and a lawyer by profession, Mr. Jenninger has never been mentioned in connection with the Flick scandal, which seems certain to dominate Bonn politics for some time.

Mr. Kohl, in impromptu talks with reporters Friday, said that he thought that Mr. Barzel's resignation had not brought the matter to

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8 Named in Attempt on Pope; Judge Says 2 Men Fired Shots

The Associated Press

ROME — A judge indicted three Bulgarians and five Turks Friday on charges of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981. He said that two men, not one, had shot the pontiff.

Judge Ilario Martella, who has conducted a three-year investigation into the shooting, said that Oral Celik, a member of the rightist Turkish guerrilla group Gray Wolves, fired one of three shots that wounded the pope in St. Peter's Square. Mehmet Ali Agca, another Turk, has been sentenced to prison for the shooting.

"We must believe without question that there was an international plot to kill the pope," Mr. Martella said at a news conference. He refused to say whether he thought the Soviet Union had had any connection with the alleged involvement of the Bulgarians.

Mr. Martella said the evidence and testimony suggested that a shot fired by Mr. Celik had hit the pope on his finger and arm. He said a bullet had not been found.

Mr. Celik is being sought by the Italian police.

"I have deposited indictments against all the suspects," said Mr. Martella after submitting his 1,243-page report to court officials.

The judge indicted Mr. Agca on a new charge of illegally bringing a pistol into Italy. Mr. Agca is serving a life sentence in Italy.

Mr. Martella said the Bulgarians indicted were Sergei I. Antonov, former Rome deputy station manager of the Bulgarian state airline, Balkanair, and the only one of the three being held in Italy; Todor S. Aivazov, former administrative officer at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome; and Lieutenant Colonel Zhelyo K. Vasilev, former assistant in the military attaché at the embassy.

The Turks named in addition to Mr. Celik and Mr. Agca were Bekir Celenk, a reputed head of the band of smugglers known as the "Turkish mafia," who is in custody in Bulgaria, and Omer Bagci and Musa Serdar Celebi, both being held in Italian prisons.

■ **Bulgaria's Role in Question**

Earlier, E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Rome:

Judge Martella's decision sets the stage for a potentially sensational courtroom test of a purported Bulgarian role in the shooting.

The Bulgarian government has denied any connection with the assassination attempt.

[Bulgaria said Friday that the indictment of the three Bulgarians amounted to an anti-socialist plot inspired by Washington, United Press Internatinnal reported from Vienna. The state news agency, BTA, said the men were innocent and that the Italian investigation was prejudiced.

[In Moscow, a report carried by Tass used similar language. Referring only to the indictment of Mr. Antonov, it said the charges against him were part of a campaign orchestrated by the CIA.]

The central witness for the prosecution will be Mr. Agca, who has given the Italian authorities elaborate, if sometimes contradictory, descriptions of the purported role of the Bulgarian secret service in the shooting.

What has become known as the "Bulgarian connection" is a matter of bitter controversy and enormous political importance.

State Prosecutor Antonio Alemanno, who wrote a report to Mr. Martella this year recommending that the case be brought to trial, said in June that he doubted that Bulgaria would have acted without the approval of the Soviet Union.

The motive was said to have been the Eastern bloc's concern over the rise of the Solidarity movement in Poland. The union's success, as

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The Associated Press

Judge Ilario Martella, left, questioning Mehmet Ali Agca in October 1983. At right is Oral Celik, accused by the judge Friday of joining Mr. Agca in shooting Pope John Paul II.

Mondale Pulls Out Emotional Stops

He Uses Reagan Tactics in Appealing to Nation's Ideals

By Fay S. Joyce
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Walter F. Mondale has dramatically shifted his campaign tactics this past week, invoking broad idealistic themes and appearing in visually pleasing settings calculated to look good on television.

Mr. Mondale has been seeking to stir some of the same emotions that President Ronald Reagan does, but with a different emphasis.

Before exuberant, flag-waving spectators in a downtown shopping mall Thursday, Mr. Mondale issued an emotional call to the nation to "end this selfishness, this greed, this new championship of caring only for yourself" and "pull America back together again."

He quoted from one of Mr. Reagan's favorite sources, John Winthrop, the Pilgrim who dreamed of a "shining city on the hill."

Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reagan, who made Winthrop's phrase a staple of his 1980 campaign, had forgotten one of the most important elements of the Winthrop sermon and "the most fundamental issue at stake in this election."

"Reverend Winthrop said to be a shining city on the hill, we must strengthen, defend, preserve and comfort one another," the Democratic presidential nominee said. "We must rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together. We must be knit together by a bond of love. So may it always be in America."

At the same time, Mr. Mondale undertook a broad attack on Mr. Reagan, saying that many of his domestic policies sprang from a belief that helpful government programs led to dictatorship.

In addition, Mr. Mondale said, Mr. Reagan believes that "around the world, the choice is between tyrants who are friends of ours and communism."

"I don't believe that at all," Mr. Mondale told the chanting crowd that jammed the shopping mall. "I think there's a third choice — democracy."

John R. Reilly, a senior campaign adviser, characterized Mr. Mondale's emotional call for community as "our final argument, our summation to the jury." The Mondale campaign's greater awareness of visual impact is simply a sign that it has improved with practice, he said.

In his address, Mr. Mondale said he had been surprised that Mr. Reagan admitted he wrote a letter "to his friend Richard Nixon in which he said the ideas of Kennedy are based on Karl Marx and Adolf Hitler."

Commenting on the letter, Mr. Reagan said, "I was explaining my philosophy. The idea is less government." He denied that he had compared the Kennedy program to Marxism and Hitlerism.

"I thought that, like most other things, Mr. Reagan would deny he wrote the letter or say it said something else," Mr. Mondale continued. "But yesterday, he said it was a good letter. He said he had said what he wanted to say, which is when government helps people, it moves us inevitably on the road in dictatorship.

"No wonder he fought Social Security and Medicare. He sees it as a step toward dictatorship. No wonder he opposed student assistance and good education. No wonder, when we tried to help the unemployed in that deep recession, he turned his back because to help the unemployed is to help the lazy. No wonder he's turned his back on civil rights and women's rights, because he sees it as a step toward human bondage."

The Associated Press

Walter F. Mondale greeting supporters in Cleveland.

Chernenko Urges Thaw With China to Thwart U.S.

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko said Friday that the time has come to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations to resist U.S. military moves in the Far East.

He charged that the United States was creating an "eastern branch" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by broadening military ties with Japan and South Korea.

"A buildup of the United States military-strategic means in the area close to the U.S.S.R.'s far eastern borders is continuing," Mr. Chernenko said at a banquet for the Mongolian prime minister, Jambyn Batmonh.

"A course is being pursued toward reviving Japanese militarism," Mr. Chernenko said in the speech, which was reported by the official Tass news agency.

Mr. Chernenko's speech came amid continued efforts to resolve a dispute with China, which began with disagreements over ideology in the early 1960s.

Those efforts have included several sessions among lower-level officials, the last of which began Oct. 18 in Beijing. Little progress has been reported.

In addition, last month, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, spent more than six hours in talks with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, at the United Nations. Mr. Wu said the talks were "important," but said no compromise was made on major problems.

Those include China's insistence that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan and that Moscow end its support of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

The presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia, which has been under Soviet influence since it became a nation in 1924, has been another subject of Chinese-Soviet disagreement.

Moscow says all three issues are not related to bilateral relations and therefore should not be posed as conditions.

But the Kremlin has clearly indicated its wish for improved ties.

Virus of a Major Form Of Hepatitis Is Identified

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, says that U.S. scientists have succeeded in identifying the virus that causes the major form of hepatitis transmitted through blood transfusions.

She called the discovery "a major medical breakthrough" that could lead to a test to detect contaminated blood supplies and that it might also "open the door to possible development of a vaccine" to prevent the disease caused by transfusions.

The finding was published Thursday by researchers from the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health in the latest issue of The Lancet, a British scientific publication.

The scientists reported that they had identified and characterized that agent, or family of agents, that cause a form of hepatitis known as non-A, non-B hepatitis. In the United States, this form of hepatitis afflicts about 120,000 people a year, about 90,000 of whom contract the disease through blood transfusions, according to FDA officials. More than 1,000 of the victims die each year.

Dr. Robert J. Gerety of the FDA said that about 90 percent of the hepatitis transmitted in blood transfusions is the non-A, non-B variety.

Dr. Gerety said there is currently no way to identify individuals who transmit the disease through blood transfusions because they generally have no symptoms or other characteristics that suggest they harbor the hepatitis virus.

He said that about 10 percent of all individuals who received five or more units of transfused blood end up infected with the non-A, non-B hepatitis virus, although many of those people show no clinical symptoms and are unaware they have the disease.

The scientific achievement being reported, he said, was in identifying "the major agent responsible" for non-A, non-B disease as a retrovirus, or closely related retroviruses. A retrovirus is a class of virus so named because it reverses the normal molecular processes by which a virus reproduces itself in the body, and it does this with an enzyme called reverse transcriptase.

The scientists analyzed blood samples from 18 patients who had non-A, non-B hepatitis and found that all 18 had reverse transcriptase.

The scientists also identified the retroviruses through their density in an ultracentrifuge and by viewing them under an electron microscope.

"We feel confident that a retrovirus is responsible, although it could be a family of retroviruses," Dr. Gerety said.

The significance of the discovery, Dr. Gerety said, is that scien-

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MONDAY

The first in a series of articles on regional issues and races in the U.S. election.

El Alamein: Survivors Gather at Lonely Site of '42 Desert Battle

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

EL ALAMEIN, Egypt — Forty-two years ago this week, as a full moon illuminated an expanse of relentlessly flat desert by the sea, the battle of El Alamein began.

Half of all people alive today had not been born then. But fathers and history books describe General Bernard Law Montgomery's rout of Germany's Desert Fox, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The battle, which lasted from Oct. 23 to Nov. 4, 1942, was a World War II milestone. Nazi Germany, which had never lost a major battle, would never win one again. Montgomery's Eighth Army pushed Rommel's Africa Corps back into Libya and foiled his plan of conquering Alexandria, Cairo and the Suez Canal before pressing on to the Gulf oilfields.

But the price of victory was high. In a region that has known much bloodshed before and since, the carnage of El Alamein has rarely been equaled in battle.

Last Sunday, representatives of the former warring nations and veterans gathered at El Alamein, as they do each year, to honor the 13,560 Commonwealth soldiers killed, wounded and listed as missing and the 59,000 Germans and Italians killed, wounded or captured.

The ceremonies at the British, German and Italian memorials have always been simple affairs. El Alamein's remoteness — 75 miles (120 kilometers) by poorly paved road from Alexandria and six hours by sturdy car from Cairo — have deterred all but the most ardent veterans, history buffs, military attachés and diplomats.

Montgomery

The British, Italian and German memorials are strikingly beautiful, simple structures, each a reflection of very different national characters. The British cemetery is as well-manicured as a country garden; the Italian memorial as soaring and majestic as an ancient cathedral; the German monument as eloquently austere as a medieval fortress, which it resembles.

"The price of pride is high, and paid by the young," says an inscription on the German memorial.

The three governments rotate as host of the major commemorative ceremony. This year Italy presided. Giancarlo Izzo, Italy's consul-general in Alexandria, said it was an Italian who started the campaign to commemorate El Alamein.

Paolo Caccia Dominioni, Count of Sillavengo, who fought in the battle, returned after the war to help bury the dead. Aided only by a few Bedouins, he lived in the desert for almost a decade, collecting and burying the remains of soldiers of all nationalities.

In the early 1950s, he began raising money for a memorial for Italy's dead. In 1956, the project began, paid for by the Italian government.

What emerged was a majestic structure, a white marble edifice overlooking the sea. A giant cross hangs on the wall closest to the water, illuminated only by the light that filters in from the dome 140 feet (42.5 meters) above.

The footsteps of the occasional visitor and the murmur of the reading of the names of the dead echo on the marble stones. The desert winds whine through the mausoleum, as if in mourning for *Il Caduti Italiani*, Italy's fallen, inscribed on the memorial's facade.

Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, flew in by helicopter from Alexandria for the service Sunday. After the ceremony a member of his entourage, the secretary-general of the Italian Defense Ministry, charged off into the desert in search of places where his unit had fought, despite Egyptian warnings that there were still mines beneath the sand.

Rommel

The night before the ceremony, 47 members of Major and Mrs. Tonie Holt's Battlefield Tours — "Europe's leading Battlefield Tour Specialists," according to their advertising brochure — arrived at the El Alamein Hotel.

Many on the tour had fought in the battle, and as the hour grew late and the wine carafes empty, they reminisced.

"I've been saving for five years for this trip," said Michael Lee, who fought in the desert wars between 1940 and 1943. "I wanted to come back. I felt I owed it to my friends who died here. But after all these years, I still don't know. The casualties were so high. Were all those deaths necessary?"

Donald Reid, who was captured by the Germans at Bir Hakeim in Libya, said: "We had to attack. Rommel could have been resupplied."

Mr. Reid, who is the uncle of Hilary Weir, wife of the British ambassador in Cairo, described the confrontation as a "hard slogging match" that was more like a sea battle than a land war.

Earlier that day, the Reids and other visitors attended a public ceremony given by the British. As two buglers played and ambassadors laid wreaths near the base of a tall marble cross, visitors wandered among the graves of the 7,367 men buried in the Commonwealth cemetery.

An old Greek woman stood silently in front of a tombstone at the far end of the cemetery. After some minutes she laid a homemade wreath against the marker. It was one of the 85 graves of unidentified men. "A soldier of the 1939-45 war," the inscription read. "Known Unto God."

Clocks to Be Set Back In U.S., British Isles

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Clocks in the United States and the British Isles will be turned back one hour Sunday before dawn, as the United States returns to standard time and summer time ends in Britain and Ireland.

The changeover comes at 2 A.M. local time Sunday, when daylight saving time ends in the United States and Britain and Ireland return to Greenwich Mean Time.

HAVE A SHOWROOM IN LONDON
NEW BOND STREET
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How Israelis Keep Up With an Economy Gone Mad

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Numbers are Murrel Kohn's business. A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and a certified public accountant in Israel and the United States, he can do more than balance the family checkbook. But recently, Mr. Kohn has seen numbers that have left even him reeling.

"The textbooks have not been written yet on how to deal with this type of economy," he said.

He was speaking of the Israeli economy, which has come to resemble a creation of the Mad Hatter. At 7 P.M. a few days ago, the government announced a new round of cuts in its subsidies of basic food commodities, setting off a wild scramble that night and early the next morning to buy out food stocks at subsidized prices.

Men raced through one central Jerusalem supermarket carrying whole slabs of beef. "People will kill for frozen chicken," said one woman shopper.

When inflation reaches an annual level of close to 1,000 percent, which is where it stands today in Israel, everything speeds up in a mad dash to beat the price rises and the daily decline in the value of the national currency, the shekel.

Workers, paid at the end of the month, began in recent months to clean out the supermarkets in the first few days of the next month. Many stores countered by raising prices steeply on the first of the month. The Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation, then sent out teams of price watchers to report cases of price gouging.

The inflation serves as an accelerator on all forms of economic activity. The monthly rise in the consumer price index is now so high that Israeli workers, by prior agreement, are entitled to a cost-of-living adjustment of their salaries every month rather than quarterly. This in turn requires equally frequent adjustments in tax brackets and the monthly publication of new income tax withholding schedules by the government.

It is in this bizarre economic atmosphere that Mr. Kohn, 45, is trying to function both as a small businessman (his accounting firm has 10 employees) and the head of a family of five.

It is an economy not only of rampant inflation, but of great uncertainty. When will the government subsidies be cut next? Is a major currency devaluation coming soon? Are my savings safe?

On top of all this is a banking system that is both enormously complex and frequently inefficient. Mr. Kohn, who estimates he spends an hour a day keeping track of bank and other financial-related matters, is among those who believe that the amount of time and energy that Israelis spend maneuvering through the chaotic economy is one of the reasons for the country's decline in productivity, which in turn is a key element in its current economic crisis.

One thing that must be tracked closely is the amount of money in shekel checking accounts. These accounts are not linked to the value of the U.S. dollar, and as a result lose value every day as the shekel declines. The trick, as Mr. Kohn and other Israelis know, is to convert dollars or money from dollar-linked accounts into shekels only when they are needed.

A year ago, the government finance minister, Yoram Aridor, was forced to resign when news leaked of his plan to link the entire Israeli economy to the dollar and make the U.S. currency legal tender here. The government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres rejected this past week a so-called dollarization scheme to curb inflation and opted for a more traditional approach involving subsidy cuts and a proposed price freeze.

But more and more, it is the stable value of the U.S. dollar that rules the Israeli economy. The Histadrut's price-watching patrols reported that more than half the stores they visited posted prices in dollars, which is technically illegal.

For individuals, the safest haven for savings is a Patam bank account, in which desposits are linked to the dollar.

The alternative is what is known as a "Pablat" account, an acronym for the Hebrew phrase "deposit under the floor tiles." This refers to the immense amount of U.S. currency that Israelis are hoarding.

Like most businessmen here, Mr. Kohn has long been operating on a dollar basis. With the daily changes in the shekel rate of exchange, it is the only way to keep track of real expenses and income.

"If I have a profit of 300,000 shekels, what does that mean?" he said. "But if you tell me I have a profit of $10,000, that means something."

Three years ago, when inflation was running at the modest rate of about 100 percent a year, Mr. Kohn began billing his clients in dollars. They could pay in shekels, at the rate of exchange on the day of payment.

Six months ago, Mr. Kohn's employees demanded and won the same treatment. Their salaries are now set in dollars, and paid in shekels at the rate of exchange at the end of the month.

■ Price-Wage Talks Break Down

Talks on a wage and price agreement to rein in inflation broke down Friday, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

Representatives of the Finance Ministry, Histadrut and industrialists were in their third day of negotiations on the proposed controls. The Histadrut secretary-general, Israel Kessar, said the proposals were unfair to workers, and added, "We will rejoin the talks when the government submits new proposals."

China Accepts Commercial Practicing Of Medicine

Reuters

BEIJING — China will allow the introduction of widespread private medicine as a supplement to the chronically overstretched state health system.

The change was the latest in a series of far-reaching reforms announced this month designed to reduce the role of the state in economic planning, to revitalize industry, cut large state subsidies and gradually allow market forces greater rein.

Cui Yueli, the public health minister, said in a signed article published Thursday in Beijing's Guangming Ribao that local collectives and individuals were now authorized to open medical businesses and make a profit from them. The story also was the main front-page news of Friday's China Daily, a newspaper in English.

The move is designed to help fill large gaps in the underfinanced state system, which cannot provide enough hospital beds or doctors for the country's 1 billion people.

The minister said the government would encourage small towns, collectively owned businesses, retired doctors and medical workers to set up drug stores and clinics. Medical staff members in state-run institutions that are adequately manned would be allowed to start private businesses while retaining the right to return to their original posts, he said.

The Soviet Union has criticized the reforms, citing predictions that they would undermine Communist ideology, and lead to inflation and unemployment. The sweeping changes were announced after a meeting of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

The minister said that allowing private medical practice was the main way to improve the thinly stretched health network. The government has permitted private medicine on a small scale in the past, but the latest announcement gave the go-ahead for it to become much more widespread.

China has two basic medical payment systems: The urban plan is state-run and almost free for workers and officials, while 80 percent of the population who live in the countryside make varying contributions to local health centers.

■ Rumors Spur Buying

Many Chinese have engaged in panic buying because of price increases expected as part of a new economic program, but prices have not yet gone up, a deputy director of the State Economic Commission said Friday, according to a report of The Associated Press from Beijing.

"It's true there have been some rumors," said Ge Jiwu. "Many people went to the shops to buy things in a rush." He said eggs, woolens and blankets were among the coveted items.

Other officials said that eggs and woolens are in great demand every autumn in Beijing.

Under the reforms, the prices of about 10 percent of the nation's output will be set according to supply and demand.

WORLD BRIEFS

Afghans Said to Set Reporter's Return

PARIS (AP) — Jacques Abouchar, the French television journalist who was pardoned after receiving an 18-year prison sentence for entering Afghanistan illegally, probably will be returned to France on Saturday, a spokesman for a French legislator said Friday.

A spokesman for Yves Tavernier, a Socialist who heads the National Assembly's study group on Afghan questions, said Mr. Tavernier was scheduled to leave late Friday for Kabul aboard a special plane to bring Mr. Abouchar back to France. An earlier flight had to turn back for technical reasons, it was reported.

Mr. Abouchar, 55, a reporter for the Antenne 2 television network, was captured on Sept. 17 when the Afghan guerrilla group with which he was traveling was ambushed by Soviet and Afghan troops. On Thursday, President Babrak Karmal said he would pardon Mr. Abouchar, and authorized his release.

Mitterrand Plays Down Bomb Dispute

LONDON (AFP) — President François Mitterrand of France ended a state visit to Britain on Friday with an appeal for a "sense of proportion" over a squabble caused when a French bomb expert planted explosives at the French Embassy here to test British security. He also said he expected improvements in East-West relations beginning next year.

Mr. Mitterrand, ending a four-day state visit, was asked about the embassy incident, which has aroused heated charges and countercharges from officials of France and Britain. "Let us keep a sense of proportion, which is after all a British quality," he said. He said the matter was under investigation and that he knew nothing more. The explosives were quickly found by trained British police dogs.

On East-West relations, he said it was reasonable to assume that by the beginning of next year, with the U.S. presidential election over, "we shall see the start of certain diplomatic moves and the resumption of negotiations between the great powers." He said France's role was to "prepare the ground so these negotiations may resume at the earliest possible moment."

Salvadoran Recants on Son's Slaying

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — A senior official of a Salvadoran peasant union has admitted that he lied a week ago when he asserted that his son had been slain by a rightist death squad.

The official recanted his story Thursday. President José Napoleón Duarte reprimanded the U.S. Embassy here for having commented on an issue of national importance and for having failed to verify the facts of the case.

The false account Oct. 20 by the official, Alirio Montes, had led the U.S. Embassy to issue a denunciation of violence by death squads. It compared the reported killing to "the vile practices of Stalin and Hitler" and demanded an immediate government investigation. A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined Thursday to apologize for the statement. "The communiqué is not a false reflection of our views on that kind of violence."

In Washington, the Defense Department, reacting to press reports that U.S. soldiers would soon be involved in maneuvers on Salvadoran soil, asserted Friday that it had "no plans to conduct exercises in El Salvador with the Salvadoran Army or Air Force."

U.S. Sets Latin American Maneuvers

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Defense Department plans to conduct a series of military exercises in Central America after the Nov. 6 election and early next year. The plans include a maneuver that will send U.S. forces into El Salvador, according to knowledgeable officials.

Several hundred U.S. troops are to participate in early December with Honduran and Salvadoran soldiers in a maneuver called King's Guard along the Honduran-Salvadoran border, the officials said Thursday. It would be the first time U.S. maneuvers in Honduras have spilled into El Salvador, they said.

The Pentagon already has stepped up its intelligence-gathering activities in the region, officials said.

Turkish Finance Minister Removed

ANKARA (Reuters) — President Kenan Evren removed the minister of finance and customs, Vural Arikan, from office Friday after he refused to resign in connection with what the Turkish press called a customs scandal, Ankara radio said.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal announced Thursday that Interior Minister Ali Tanriyar, Mr. Ozal's brother-in-law, had resigned, and that Mr. Arikan was expected to do so Friday. But Mr. Arikan was quoted in newspapers as saying he would not resign.

Yildirim Akbulut, a member of parliament from the ruling Motherland Party, has been named the new interior minister, and a minister of state, Ahmet Alptemocin, has been appointed the new minister of finance and customs.

Vietnamese Gangs Expanding in U.S.

NEW YORK (WP) — Gangs of Vietnamese refugees in 13 states are expanding criminal operations that include murder, extortion, gambling, prostitution, narcotics, robbery and smuggling, according to the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

An unidentified witness, claiming to be a high-level operative in a Vietnamese gang, testified Thursday that former Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam, a resident of Orange County, California, controls four gangs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston and Chicago with the aid of four or five former South Vietnamese generals. Mr. Ky, who owns a liquor store and is active with Vietnamese refugee groups, vigorously denied the charge.

The witness, brought to the hearing disguised in black robes and a hood, testified behind a screen. Police officials from Houston, Orange County, New Orleans and Arlington, Virginia, areas that have the nation's largest concentrations of Vietnamese refugees, said in testimony and interviews that the allegations by the witness about Mr. Ky are uncorroborated.

For the Record

The world chess championship's 18th game ended in a draw Friday, after Gary Kasparov, playing white, made his 22d move against the champion, Anatoli Karpov. Mr. Karpov still leads the match, four victories to none, and needs two more victories to retain the championship. *(AP)*

A Salvadoran employee of the U.S. Embassy, Raúl Menendez Aquino, 62, was shot and killed Friday morning as he walked to work in an attack that was apparently carried out by leftist guerrillas, an embassy spokesman said. *(AP)*

Shultz Urges U.S. to Use Force Against Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in the past 18 months.

The first attack, on April 18, 1983, killed 63 persons. The second, the following Oct. 23, killed 241 marines and navy personnel. The latest one, on Sept. 20, left 14 persons dead. Vehicles carrying explosives were used in all three attacks.

A senior official in Washington said Thursday that the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Central Intelligence Agency were much more wary than Mr. Shultz of using military power against terrorists, who usually cannot be precisely identified.

Also, he said, the White House, concerned about lack of public support for counterterrorist actions, has been unwilling so far to do more than call for further discussion. It has not endorsed the program outlined by Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz said that his proposal did not conflict with the more cautious tone of the president. He said it entailed improving intelligence gathering to ensure that military action was directed at those responsible for the terrorist acts. "But," he added, "you cannot be absolutely sure."

After the bombing of the marine barracks, the White House said that once the culprits were found, they would pay a price.

■ Bush Notes Disagreement

Mr. Bush, told Friday in a television interview that Mr. Shultz had talked of armed retaliation "even if it kills innocent people," responded: "I disagree with that." The AP reported. He added, "I think you've got to pinpoint it and we're not going to go out and bomb innocent civilians or something of that nature."

Mr. Reagan said: "I think what Secretary Shultz was saying was that you couldn't rule out the possibility of innocent people being killed. He was not saying that we would do that."

He added: "I don't think it was a statement of policy. He was saying all these things must be considered."

■ Lack of Barrier Faulted

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its report on the bombing at the embassy annex, said it was unable to determine why a barrier had not been erected or whether anyone in the embassy had specifically raised the issue in the days immediately following the bombing, The Washington Post reported.

The Associated Press

George P. Shultz at the Park Avenue Synagogue.

The report, which was distributed Thursday to members of the committee, also said that a Defense Intelligence Agency team's survey of security in Beirut before the bombing "contained no intelligence findings or specific recommendations on security measures, and indeed did little more than recite what all concerned already knew: that Beirut is a dangerous place and buildings such as the annex are vulnerable to terrorist attack."

Aide to Kohl New Leader Of Bundestag

(Continued from Page 1)

a close. He said the goal of some people was to "bring down this government and this chancellor." He added that "we will have this out in public."

Mr. Jenninger is due to testify before the parliamentary commission of inquiry on Nov. 9. The commission's mandate is to find out whether Flick was able to buy a tax exemption of 800 million DM on capital gains by making huge payments to political parties and politicians in the 1970s.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is head of the Social Democratic Party, testified before the commission Friday.

He declared that, contrary to entries found in the ledgers of Flick, he had never received any money form the concern either directly or indirectly. He was quoted as having said that the Flick management had confirmed in a letter to him, at the request of his attorney, that there were never any such payments.

About 900 pages of Flick documents are in the hands of the Bonn procsecutor's office and have been turned over to the parliamentary commission. Excerpts have been widely quoted in the press.

Financial records kept by Rudolph Diehl, Flick's chief accountant in the 1970s, indicate that the company may have paid some 25 million DM to politicians, political parties and party-related institutions between 1969 and 1980, according to the Munich newspaper, Süddeutsche Zeitung.

According to the accounts cited by the newspaper, about 15 million DM went to the Christian Democrats and institutions supported by them, 6.5 million to the Free Democrats and 4.3 million to the Social Democrats and institutions close to them.

The newspaper said that 190,000 DM were listed in connection with Mr. Brandt, 665,000 DM in connection with Mr. Kohl, and more than 1 million DM each in connection with Franz Josef Strauss, the state premier of Bavaria, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister and party chief of the Free Democrats.

The weekly Der Spiegel and other publications have quoted extensively from the Flick documents.

As cited by the press, the accounts always say that a payment was made "because of" a certain politician, citing him by name. The entries never state specifically that a payment was made to a certain man.

Virus Found Of Hepatitis

(Continued from Page 1)

tists can now proceed to purify and study the virus more closely, possibly leading to a treatment for the disease.

The co-authors of the paper were Belinda Seto, of the Food and Drug Administration; William G. Coleman Jr. of the health institutes, and Sten Iwarson of the University of Göteborg in Sweden, a visiting researcher at the FDA.

■ Related to AIDS

Dr. Gerety said Thursday that, to his surprise, the new studies indicate that the newly discovered virus appears to belong to the same family as the recently discovered virus responsible for AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, The Washington Post reported.

Work by Dr. Robert Gallo, a National Cancer Institute researcher, has implicated various forms of one kind of retrovirus, human T-cell leukemia viruses, as a cause of a human blood cancer and AIDS, a disease of the immune system for which there is no effective treatment.

N.Y. May Seize Drunks' Cars

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman of Brooklyn said Thursday that she would act to seize cars driven by drunken drivers in cases involving repeated offenses or serious injuries to others. Other prosecutors in the city indicated they were planning similar action.

8 Named in Attack on Pope; Judge Says 2 Men Fired Shots

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to Mr. Albano, was "perceived as a mortal danger" by East European leaders, who believed that it was "mostly due to the fervent religious character" of the people, strengthened by the election of "the first Polish pope in history." Killing the pope, according to this theory, would have helped curb the Polish opposition.

Mr. Martella said that, because of a lack of evidence, he had dropped charges that the three Bulgarians had plotted to assassinate the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa during his visit to Rome in January 1981.

Mr. Martella has asked for the extradition of two of the three Bulgarian suspects, Mr. Aivazov and Colonel Vasilev. But Italy has no extradition treaty with Bulgaria.

Mr. Antonov, the former airline official, has been under arrest since Nov. 25, 1982.

Mr. Antonov's defense counsel, Giuseppe Consolo, said in an interview Thursday night that he expected the cases to go to trial. He predicted that Mr. Antonov would be cleared.

Mr. Consolo said Mr. Agca's lack of credibility as a witness would be central to Mr. Antonov's defense. He said he would cite Mr. Agca's frequent changes in testimony and his retractions of various charges.

In his report, Mr. Albano acknowledged shifts in Mr. Agca's testimony but argued that a preponderance of the details he had provided were independently confirmed in the investigation.

"Every statement by Agca, every circumstance he reported, every detail offered to the investigation was subjected to verification, to comparison, to checks, to inquiry," Mr. Albano said in his report. "Agca is convincing in his reconstruction of the historical case of the attempt on the pope's life."

On May 13, 1981, the pope was standing in the back of an open car moving slowly through more than 10,000 people who had gathered in St. Peter's Square for his weekly general audience. At 5:19 P.M. shots rang out, and the pope was wounded in the abdomen, right arm and left hand. Two passers-by were also wounded.

Mr. Agca was set upon in the square by bystanders, who knocked a pistol out of his hand. He was then arrested.

There were initial police reports declaring that Mr. Agca had acted alone, but witnesses said they had seen a man fleeing from the scene.

Mr. Agca was convicted on July 22, 1981, of trying to kill the pope and was sentenced to life in prison.

Just two months later, on Sept. 24, the judges who had convicted him issued a report declaring that he had been part of a conspiracy, and the formal investigation of an alleged Bulgarian connection began.

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS.
THE UNITED KINGDOM'S MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY.
Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

NEW TRENDS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT.
Robert Ankrom, Group Treasurer, Peugeot S.A.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT IN A CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY.
Martin H. Kolk, Cash and Foreign Exchange Manager, Fokker B.V.

NETTING SYSTEMS IN A SERVICE BASED INTERNATIONAL.
Michael Bryant, Treasurer, Hertz Europe Ltd.

Luncheon Address: THE OUTLOOK FOR THE GERMAN ECONOMY.
Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany.

BANK WRITTEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPTIONS.
Bruce Brittain, Vice President, Economics Department, Salomon Brothers Inc.,
Peter J. Wilkinson, Manager, Corporate Treasury Services, National Westminster Bank, plc.

THE USE OF CURRENCY AND INTEREST SWAPS AS A FINANCING TECHNIQUE.
Cyrus Ardalan, Chief of Financial Operations, The World Bank.
J. Loughlin Callahan, Executive Director, S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd.

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POST-ELECTION OUTLOOK FOR THE U.S. ECONOMY.
Lawrence B. Krause, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution,

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE YEN: IS IT FUNDAMENTALLY UNDERVALUED?
Tadashi Nakamae, Chief Economist, Daiwa Europe Ltd.

THE COMMERCIAL PAPER MARKET - A CORPORATE USER'S VIEW.
Richard G. Lassen, Group Money Manager, B.A.T. Industries plc.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE MICROCOMPUTER REVOLUTION.
John A. Davison, V. P., Head International Cash Management, Europe, Middle-East and Africa, First National Bank of Chicago.
Leonard Goodman, Vice President International, Product Planning and Development, First National Bank of Chicago.

Luncheon Address: EUROPE AND THE DANGER OF SUSTAINED NON INFLATIONARY STAGNATION.
Willy De Clercq, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, Belgium.

THE USE OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS FOR FORECASTING CURRENCIES.
Brian Marber, Brian Marber & Co.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MAJOR CURRENCIES.
Moderator: Terry J. Stone, F.C.A., Banking Industries Partner, Ernst & Whinney.
Wolfgang O.F. Engel, Vice President and Managing Director, Chemical International Finance and Consulting (Subsidiary of Chemical Bank New York).
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AMERICAN TOPICS

The Associated Press

PUMPKIN PICKERS — Second graders on a class outing haul away their hefty Halloween pumpkins from a farm next to their school near Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Today's High Cost Of Whistle-Stopping

President Ronald Reagan's campaign train tour across Ohio on Oct. 12 had many nostalgic touches recalling Harry S. Truman's 1948 whistle-stops. But there were differences, like the communications gear that enabled Mr. Reagan to speak to the astronauts aboard the orbiting space shuttle and to Margaret Thatcher after an explosion ripped through the British prime minister's hotel in Brighton.

Then, too, Truman's campaign was viewed as so hopeless in the summer of 1948 that many reporters didn't bother to leave the train and sample people's reactions when he spoke. By and large, only the photographers regularly got off. On Mr. Reagan's "Heartland Special," hundreds of reporters crowded off the train at every town.

The 200-mile, one-day trip through small towns and rustling cornfields cost the Reagan-Bush committee about $300,000, not counting Secret Service and police protection.

Aides viewed the Reagan whistle-stop as so successful that some considered repeating it with a trip from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, California. But the idea was abandoned because of the cost.

Short Takes

Cannery Row in Monterey, California, where billions of sardines met their fate, now has a new aquarium. It is built in the style of the canneries that were abandoned when the sardine catch plummeted, for reasons still undetermined — perhaps overfishing or subtle climatic changes. The aquarium was financed by David Packard, co-founder of the Hewlett-Packard Co., and his wife Lucile, at the behest of two of their daughters who are marine biologists.

□

Joe Palooka, the clean-cut heavyweight champion with the stubborn cowlick, is going down for the count after more than 50 years on the comics pages. Originated to 1932 by the late Ham Fischer and once syndicated in 900 newspapers, the strip has dwindled to 200 subscribers. Joe, now drawn by Tony Di Preta, will hang up the gloves for good Nov. 24.

□

The first **political Halloween** cards in the memory of Washington experts on political paraphernalia have appeared at Bloomingdale's in the Maryland suburbs. They come in two versions, with covers that say either "Reagan Re-elected!" or "Mondale Elected!" Inside, they both read: "This is the scariest card I could find. Happy Halloween!"

Oil Down Yonder In the Cornfield?

Oil exploration firms have been approaching Midwestern farmers for rights to what some geologists believe could be a major oil reservoir. The farmers receive modest fees now of about $2 an acre per year and will get lucrative royalties later, if any oil is found.

The firms are hoping that the oil is contained in a "rift valley" stretching from the southwest tip of Lake Superior across parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, through Iowa and southeastern Nebraska to northeastern Kansas.

Some geologists believe the rift occurred more than a billion years ago, trapping deposits that will yield vast amounts of oil. A 13,000-foot test hole being drilled by Texaco in the rift valley in Kansas could help determine the field's potential.

In the meantime, the Iowa Geological Survey is not encouraging those who think Iowa might start sprouting oil derricks instead of cornstalks. Don Gordon, an executive at the survey, said, "I guess we'd like to be optimistic, but we'll have to wait until they finish drilling down in Kansas."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Has No Objection To 'Brigade' In Nicaragua

The Associated Press

DENVER — President Ronald Reagan, in an interview published Friday, said he would have no objection to "the formation of a brigade" of U.S. citizens to go to Central America to help rebels fight Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

Mr. Reagan, in the interview Thursday with editors of Scripps-Howard newspapers, said such volunteer efforts are "a well-established tradition in our country." His comments were published in the Rocky Mountain News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

Mr. Reagan said he had not looked into the "actual legality of anything of that kind."

However, he said, "it's been a tradition. Americans have always done this. I would be inclined not to want to interfere."

Asked about the idea of U.S. volunteers aiding anti-Sandinist rebels, President Reagan said, "Nothing has been done about the formation of a brigade, the kind of brigade of Americans in the Spanish Civil War."

"In World War II, we had pilots being recruited to go to the Flying Tigers," Mr. Reagan said. "I recall, if I'm correct, there was one very prominent actor who became an ambulance driver for the French Army in World War II."

White House aides identified the actor as Robert Montgomery.

Two American volunteers were killed Sept. 1 aboard a rebel helicopter shot down by government troops.

Last July during the primary election campaign, Mr. Reagan suggested that diplomatic trips to Syria and Cuba by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, then a Democratic presidential candidate, might have violated a federal law barring U.S. citizens from interfering in U.S. foreign policy.

"There is a law, the Logan Act," Mr. Reagan said then, "with regard to unauthorized personnel, civilians, simply going to — or citizens — to other countries and, in effect, negotiating with foreign governments. Now that is the law of the land."

On other topics, Mr. Reagan said his priorities for a second term would be to pursue arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union and push for continued economic growth.

He said he did not plan any cabinet changes beyond the replacement of Attorney General William French Smith, who has tendered his resignation. The White House counselor, Edwin W. Meese 3d, has been nominated for that post by the president.

■ **Campaign at Synagogue**

President Reagan, campaigning at a New York synagogue on Friday, said that the U.S. presence in Lebanon that resulted in the bombing deaths of 241 servicemen was "a fundamental moral obligation" to prevent a new Holocaust, The Associated Press reported.

It was President Reagan's first visit to a synagogue since taking office. He addressed about 1,500 Jewish leaders gathered there from throughout the state.

Mr. Reagan used the day to build up his prospects in traditionally Democratic New York-area suburbs, signing a wetlands bill benefiting the Connecticut shore that his administration had once opposed.

Wearing a blue yarmulka while speaking before Jewish leaders at Temple Hillel in Long Island suburb of Valley Stream, President Reagan assailed the Democrats for a lack of "moral courage" in failing to adopt a resolution at their national convention last summer decrying anti-Semitism.

The Democratic National Committee later did adopt such a resolution.

In his comments, Mr. Reagan sought to capitalize on lingering Jewish discontent with remarks during the Democratic primary campaign by Mr. Jackson and a Jackson supporter, Louis J. Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam leader.

The Jewish vote is traditionally Democratic and an important element in bidding for New York state's electoral votes. New York is a battleground state in every presidential election and one that strategists for the Democratic candidate, Walter F. Mondale, think they have a chance of carrying.

President Reagan said his Civil Rights Commission, under attack by Mr. Mondale, would not "cure discrimination with more discrimination" in hiring, a critical issue among Jewish voters opposed to quotas.

Members of the congregation chanted "Four more years!"

A local delicatessen prepared a bust of Mr. Reagan out of chopped liver for presentation to the president.

Tight Race in Illinois Takes a Bitter Turn

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — With the unexpected gusto of stockyard brawlers, Senator Charles H. Percy, the Republican incumbent in Illinois, and his Democratic challenger, Representative Paul Simon, have transformed their nip and tuck contest for Mr. Percy's seat into an old-fashioned political slugfest.

Last week, minutes after it began, their only televised debate erupted into a finger-pointing confrontation that triggered catcalls and cheers from the audience. It had come expecting a low-key discussion of the debt and foreign policy by two men noted for their buttoned-down moderation.

The usually mild-mannered Mr. Simon ignored an opening question about events abroad and denounced Mr. Percy as a liar, guilty of "sleazy" television advertising. Wagging his finger at Mr. Percy while the three-term senator stared back with a small smile, Mr. Simon described a Percy television ad as "crude, intentionally distorting."

"You have lied to the people of Illinois," he charged.

Brushing aside the Democrat's demand that he withdraw the commercial, Mr. Percy retorted: "No apologies needed. I can see why you're embarrassed by it."

The ad charges that Mr. Simon, "the ultimate tax man," has proposed the biggest tax increase ever by a member of Congress.

Representative Paul Simon

Senator Charles H. Percy

The exchanges continued throughout the one-hour debate, and they underscore the campaign's bitter turn.

Mr. Simon, whose primary election victory over three other Democrats was close, has discarded his usual stump style of philosophizing and gently disagreeing with opponents. A former lieutenant governor and four-term member of Congress from the southern end of the state, Mr. Simon has shown a flair for aggressive politicking.

For example, he forced Mr. Percy on the defensive by demanding that he disclose his income tax returns. He then denounced the wealthy former business executive for paying too little.

Mr. Percy has turned to the right as never before in his 20-year political career. Once the darling of the moderate Rockefeller wing of the Republican Party, he now passionately embraces President Ronald Reagan and the White House campaign themes of a strong America.

Mr. Percy calls Mr. Simon a preacher of "gloom and doom" and credits Mr. Reagan with leading the nation to economic recovery. Though he is 65, Mr. Percy has campaigned almost nonstop for more than a year to shed his image as an aloof officeholder.

The race is being closely watched nationally. The Illinois seat may prove crucial to Republican hopes of retaining the Senate majority gained by the party four years ago. Recent polls have indicated the they could have trouble keeping their 55-45 lead over Senate Democrats.

At the same time, many Republican conservatives have not forgiven Mr. Percy for his moderate part, they want him defeated.

They also hope that, if Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, wins re-election and the Republicans keep Senate control, Mr. Helms will choose to succeed Mr. Percy as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee instead of remaining as Agriculture Committee chairman.

Polls show that Mr. Percy and Mr. Simon are virtually neck and neck. A Chicago Tribune survey at the beginning of October gave Mr. Simon a 42-to-40 percent lead over Mr. Percy, with 18 percent undecided.

A tough Percy television ad blitz has been reflected in recent polls as a slight edge for the incumbent. But the race now is considered too close to call.

Mr. Percy's commercials feature comparisons of the congressman's record. "Compare what Paul Simon says to what Paul Simon actually does. The difference is startling," they say.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

22 U.S. Ambassadors Endorse Jesse Helms

WASHINGTON (WP) — Twenty-two politically appointed U.S. ambassadors took the unusual step Thursday of endorsing Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, for re-election, praising him for "a strong, close relationship with the Reagan administration."

The 22, all appointed by President Ronald Reagan, are not career Foreign Service officers and are not subject to laws limiting participation in politics by federal employees. Most are conservatives, and some have come under fire for openly expressing conservative opinions.

Mr. Helms, an outspoken conservative, is in a tight battle with Democratic Governor James B. Hunt.

Homeless Leave Town In Oregon Before Vote

PORTLAND, Oregon (LAT) — Hundreds of "street people," recruited from inner cities and bused to an Indian guru's commune in central Oregon, are now leaving the community. This reduces the sect's chances of seizing political control of rural Wasco County in the Nov. 6 elections.

From a peak of about 3,700 recruits staying at Rajneeshpuram to mid-October under the religious group's "share-a-home" program, the number has dwindled to between 2,200 and 2,800, Oregon State Police said Thursday.

When the influx began a few weeks before the Oregon voter residency deadline of Oct. 17, oldtime residents feared the controversial community of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh was seeking to take control of the sparsely populated county.

Republicans Say Polls Show Reagan Sweep

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — President Ronald Reagan's campaign director, Edward J. Rollins, says that his poll data shows Mr. Reagan leading in every state. Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic candidate, is ahead only in the District of Columbia.

But Charles T. Manatt, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, estimated Thursday that Mr. Mondale was ahead of Mr. Reagan in four states: New York, Massachusetts, Oregon and Minnesota, Mr. Mondale's home state. *(AP, NYT)*

U.S. Approves Air Schedule Changes

Plan to Curb Delays Will Affect 1,300 Flights at 6 Airports

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved airline schedule adjustments aimed at reducing flight delays that have not let up since the summer travel season.

The more than 1,300 schedule changes, which take effect Sunday with the end of daylight saving time in the United States, affect flights arriving at or leaving the three major airports in the New York area and the major terminals in Chicago, Atlanta and Denver. The changes were approved Thursday.

These six airports have accounted for three-quarters of the record number of flights to recent months that have taken off or landed 15 minutes or more behind schedule.

The changes, which primarily affect flights that have been bunched together in the peak morning and evening hours, were worked out last month in eight days of meetings among the airlines.

These negotiations among competing carriers required exemption from antitrust laws by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which approved the resulting agreement Thursday by a 5-to-0 vote.

The overall number of flights will not necessarily be reduced, but some will be shifted out of the prime travel hours to less hectic times, and many will be spaced out within the busy hours. Thus, some flights will leave at 9:20 A.M., for example, rather than having most scheduled for 9 A.M.

The reshuffling of schedules was generally expected to bring some reduction in airline delays, which seem to have gotten even worse since the beginning of September, when vacation travel ordinarily tapers off.

Through Tuesday, the average number of daily delays for October was 1,534, according to Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration. The figure for all of August was 1,431 a day, 44,372 for the month, which was more than had ever been recorded.

It was unknown, however, how many of these were holdups of an hour or more rather than delays of just over the 15-minute criterion.

The persistence of delays appears to have been felt outside the northeastern United States. The weather has been much better than normal in the Northeast, while there have been frequent storms in the Middle West and Southwest. The Federal Aviation Administration has said repeatedly that weather accounts for more than 60 percent of all delays.

A key factor in bringing about the schedule shuffling was evidence that, in specific rush hours at certain airports, airlines were selling tickets for many more flights than could be accommodated by the airport's runways or the air traffic control system.

One place that has shown isolated extremes of such overscheduling has been Hartsfield International Airport in Atlanta. Under the new schedule, 69 departures will be scheduled for between 9 A.M. and 9:45 A.M. The airlines, going into the negotiations, had wanted 104 in that time span.

At Newark International Airport in New Jersey, total takeoffs and landings between 8 A.M. and 9 A.M. have been set at 73 rather than the 107 the airlines had wanted.

The board's approval of the schedule changes is to remain in force until April 1, when the airlines ordinarily begin new schedules for the spring and summer vacation period.

Drug Probe in Bahamas Brings Call For Prime Minister's Resignation

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

NASSAU, Bahamas — In Parliament and at outdoor rallies under the palm trees of this tourist haven, there are loud, insistent demands for the resignation of the prime minister, Lynden O. Pindling.

A royal commission of inquiry, appointed last November to investigate "the illegal use of the Bahamas for the transshipment of dangerous drugs destined for the United States," is not expected to issue its report until the end of the year.

But leaders of the opposition party contend that evidence of financial corruption, presented to the commission in public hearings, is so serious that Mr. Pindling has "lost the moral authority to govern" and should resign or call an early election.

In the streets outside Parliament last week, Mr. Pindling's opponents marched and chanted, "L.O. has got to go!" The demonstrators were restrained by police officers and there was no violence.

Mr. Pindling, who has been prime minister for 17 years, said in an interview that he had no intention of resigning and that he would try to ride out the "storms."

"The government has time," Mr. Pindling said, "the government has patience."

Critics of Mr. Pindling disrupted a session of the House of Assembly last week, banging their desks and shouting: "Resign, resign! Go, go!"

The prime minister said this was "a demonstration of disregard for the parliamentary process." These islands, he said, have had a tradition of parliamentary democracy and "there's nobody who's going to break up that tradition."

Elections were held in 1982. In the absence of a serious challenge, they would not have to be held again until 1987. Supporters of Mr. Pindling said the opposition did not have the votes at this time to win a no confidence vote against him.

AP

Lynden O. Pindling

The governing Progressive Liberal Party holds 32 of the 43 seats in the House with the other 11 held by the opposition, the Free National Movement.

Three members of the cabinet, including Arthur D. Hanna, the deputy prime minister, have resigned, and two others who were planning to resign have been dismissed.

There is already a rift in the prime minister's party, with Mr. Hanna said to be the leader of a dissident group. Hubert A. Ingraham, 37, a lawyer recently dismissed as minister of housing and national insurance, said he had intended to resign because he was "deeply and genuinely concerned" about "morality and ethics in government."

The extent of such discontent should become evident shortly at a convention of the governing party. Attorney General Paul L. Adderley said he feared "a fratricidal war" within the party as "the Bahamas faces the most testing crisis of our times."

The royal commission investigating illegal drug traffic is sifting through many charges and countercharges, including a report of a $100,000 payment to the prime minister by Robert L. Vesco on behalf of a man who wanted to avoid extradition to the United States to face charges of drug smuggling.

The man, Timothy I. Minnig, testified here that he had seen Mr. Vesco deliver an envelope containing the money to the prime minister outside Mr. Pindling's residence in late 1978.

The prime minister testified: "Robert Vesco has never been in my yard. The incident Minnig described never took place."

Mr. Pindling said that the money might have been given to another man who was a "dead ringer" for the prime minister, as part of a plot by Mr. Vesco to steal Mr. Minnig's money.

Mr. Vesco remains a fugitive. Last reported to be in Cuba, he is wanted in the United States on charges related to the looting of a mutual fund and an illegal contribution to President Richard M. Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972.

Mr. Pindling's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, asked Mr. Minnig whether he might have been the victim of "some deception by Vesco."

Mr. Minnig replied: "I don't believe so. But I put nothing past Vesco." Mr. Minnig was the only witness who made such allegations.

The commission, appointed at the request of the prime minister, has probed more deeply than many people here had expected. U.S. and Bahamian officials regard it as a good-faith effort to get to the bottom of allegations involving bribery, money laundering and other corruption related to the international traffic in narcotics.

Only one of the three commissioners, the Anglican bishop of Barbados, Drexel W. Gomez, is a Bahamian. The commission president, James A. Smith, is British, but formerly served as chief justice of the Bahamas. The third member, Edwin W. Willes, is a retired official of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Frank A. Richter, a Canadian police inspector working on the staff of the commission, investigated Mr. Pindling's finances. From 1977 through 1983, he said in a written report to the commission, the prime minister and his wife spent more than $4 million, or eight times as much as Mr. Pindling received in government salary for the same period.

Mr. Richter said he had found no indication that any of the prime minister's income had been derived from drug trafficking. But he said he could not identify the source of $181,000 that Mr. Pindling had received.

With about 700 islands, most of them uninhabited, the Bahamas are difficult to police and have served as a base for smugglers and pirates for several centuries.

Canadian Official Faces Marijuana Accusation

The Associated Press

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick — Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick was charged Friday with possession of marijuana. Police said a small bag of the the drug was found in his suitcase during Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Canada last month.

The authorities said the bag was discovered as Mr. Hatfield's suitcase was being loaded onto the queen's plane Sept. 25. Mr. Hatfield, a Progressive Conservative, has said he does not know how the marijuana got into his luggage.

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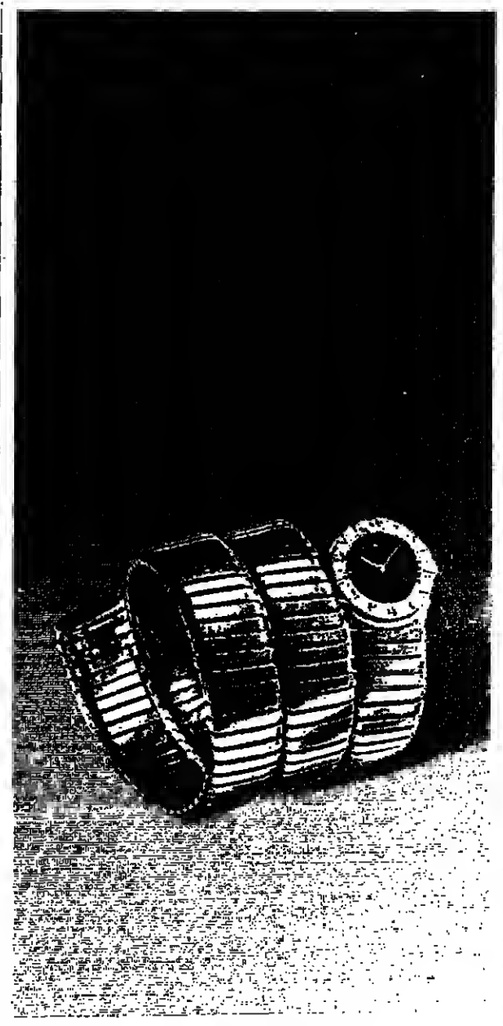

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Jaruzelski Denounces Priest's Abduction

The Associated Press

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, called on the Communist Party Central Committee Friday to condemn the abduction of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the Roman Catholic priest who was kidnapped a week ago in northern Poland.

In his first public remarks on the kidnapping, General Jaruzelski said at a meeting of the Central Committee that it "should assume a stand condemning the act of dangerous banditry, which so shocked the public opinion of our country."

The Central Committee convened a two-day meeting Friday, scheduled before the kidnapping, to deal with questions of law and order. The meeting was overshadowed by the abduction of Father Popieluszko, 37, a popular Warsaw cleric who is known for his anti-government sermons.

"We are still facing all kinds of challenges and problems," General Jaruzelski said. "We should firmly fight everything that poisons the social atmosphere, violates elementary oorms of law and order, and at the same time" strikes against the policies of Poland's Commmnist leadership.

Excerpts of General Jaruzelski's speech, which opened the plenum, were distributed by PAP news agency.

Also at the plenum, Jozef Czyrek, a Politburo member who is a close Jaruzelski adviser, said that "forces hostile to our homeland" were attempting "to antagonize the state and church, to push them into a situation of deep conflict."

"We repeat today: We are irrevocably for the constant development of constructive relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church," Mr. Czyrek said. His remarks were broadcast over Polish radio.

There was still no indication as to the whereabouts of Father Popieluszko on Friday, one week after his abduction. A senior union activist said chances were "rather slim" that the cleric was still alive.

■ Vigilante Group Suspected

Earlier, Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw:

Activists in the Polish political opposition believe that a vigilante group operating in northern Poland with links to the police may have carried out the abduction of Father Popieluszko.

The activists, who asked not to be identified by name, said that a group calling itself the Anti-Solidarity Organizatioo first surfaced last February in Torun, 125 miles (202 kilometers) northwest of Warsaw, the area where Father Popieluszko was kidnapped on Oct. 19.

The group was reported to have announced its formation with leaflets criticizing the government for its "ineffective" suppression of Solidarity, the outlawed independent labor union, and vowing to do a more thorough job.

On Thursday evening, the government announced that it had arrested three persons, including an Interior Ministry employee, in connection with the kidnapping. The employee was identified only as Grzegorz P.

His arrest has reinforced the belief among Solidarity activists that members of the national police and security forces may have formed such vigilante groups. It was unclear whether the other two men had any connection to the police.

Activists have acknowledged that they have no evidence that such groups take instructions from General Jaruzelski's regime.

According to official accounts, Mr. Popieluszko and his driver were stopped outside Torun Oct. 19 by three men in a car. According to the driver, who escaped, one of the men was dressed as a traffic officer.

Diplomatic observers said that the existence of one or more vigilante groups, possibly formed from hard-line groups in the police or security forces, is plausible in view of a number of unexplained deaths of little-known Solidarity activists over the past three years.

According to former Solidarity activists, as many as eight persons were abducted and released in the Bydgoszcz-Torun area this year before Father Popieluszko was kidnapped. Four of the abductions occurred in Torun in February.

In addition to the abductions, an active member of the Rural Solidarity organization died under mysterious circumstances last Feb. 11 in the same area of northern Poland. Piotr Bartoszcze, 33, was found dead near his home about 25 miles from Torun.

Although the body reportedly lay in only a few inches of water at the bottom of a drainage pit, police ruled the death accidental. Mr. Bartoszcze's friends, however, remain convinced that he was murdered.

The Associated Press

Dr. Oleg Atkov, left, with Vladimir Solovyev and Leonid Kizim, mission commander.

Cosmonaut Calls Space Factories Feasible

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A cosmonaut who returned this month from a record-setting 238-day mission says the Soviet Union is "approaching the stage" of putting space factories into orbit.

"Our mission was a step toward that goal," Vladimir Solovyov, one of three cosmonauts who made the record stay in space, said at a news conference Thursday.

The establishment of space factories to produce high-quality drugs may occur before the end of the century, said Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "We are going to make our space missions longer and longer," he added.

O. G. Gazenko, an expert on space medicine, said cosmonauts could remain in orbit for a year or more without damage to their health.

"From the purely theoretical point of view, we do not see any limits on prolonged space flight," Mr. Gazenko said, "but this doesn't mean all difficulties are solved. It's obvious that, the longer time in orbit, the more problems on returning to Earth."

The three cosmonauts, who returned Oct. 2, appeared to be in good health in their first formal report on the flight. Immediately after they landed, however, they were carried away on stretchers for hospitalization and observation.

"It is not easy after such a long flight to go back to Earth," said Dr. Oleg Atkov, a heart specialist and crew member. "We became tired very fast, it was difficult to stand up and the atmospheric stability was decreased. All of us felt that, and those who flew on other space missions felt the same."

The third cosmonaut, Leonid Kizim, headed the crew of a 1980 space mission.

Dr. Atkov said weightlessness remained the main health barrier for long-term space voyages.

"We have to progress by small steps in this field," he said.

U.S. Pledges $45 Million In Food Aid To Ethiopia

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has committed itself to providing $45 million in food aid to help relieve the famine in Ethiopia, which is threatening at least six million people, according to the administrator of the Agency for International Development.

M. Peter McPherson, whose agency has been criticized for failing to do more, said Thursday that the new amount of food aid committed since this fiscal year began Oct. 1 was "frankly enormous," roughly double the amount spent in the entire previous year.

Mr. McPherson contrasted the U.S. response with what he termed the "callous indifference" of the Soviet Union, which he said had "done nothing" to help the Marxist government of Ethiopia fight the famine. He said the Soviet Union provided its client state last year with $5 million worth of rice, a food not usually eaten in Ethiopia, and otherwise concentrated on supplying military aid.

The $45 million committed by Washington will buy and transport to Ethiopia about 80,000 metric tons of wheat and other foodstuffs, the agency said. The food will be distributed by private groups.

The U.S. announcement brought mixed reactions from private relief agencies. Ken Curtin, assistant director for Africa at Catholic Relief Services, the major distributor of U.S. government food, welcomed the aid and called for more.

Mr. Curtin said that his organization hoped to persuade the agency to perhaps triple its commitment to supply food to relief organizations in coming months.

"The private organizations are expanding to the absolute maximum," he said, "but the amount of food we'll be able to handle will only put a strong dent in the problem. The private organizations can only do about a quarter of the job."

Mr. Curtin said the relief organizations had long been urging the U.S. government to deal directly with the Ethiopian government.

Nicholas Mottern, a lobbyist doing research for the Maryknoll Fathers in Ossining, New York, charged that the Reagan administration had made the famine worse by being "very slow" and "very tight-fisted" about providing aid to a Soviet ally.

Mr. McPherson charged that the Ethiopian government had spent more than $100 million celebrating its 10th anniversary recently but was "not especially interested" in coping with the famine for most of the past year.

Private relief workers say, however, that Ethiopia has one of the best famine response programs in Africa.

U.S. Might Raise Warhead Ceiling

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. negotiator in the stalled arms talks with the Soviet Union, says the Reagan administration might consider revising its proposed ceiling of 5,000 U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear warheads in order to reach an agreement with the Russians.

Meanwhile, in Seattle, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, said warmer relations with the Soviet Union appeared likely, probably because of a trend toward greater stability in the Kremlin.

Mr. Rowny, who made his comments at a press luncheon Thursday at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, said: "If they will not reduce to 5,000, we are willing to entertain the oumber they are willing to come down to." He ooted that the Soviet proposal called for 11,500 warheads.

Asked how high the administration would go above 5,000 warheads, Mr. Rowny said, "It depends on what you'll give me in trade." He said the United States had something under 7,500 strategic warheads and the Soviet Union a somewhat higher oumber.

"The president has said to me, 'Nothing is in concrete. We're flexible. Don't put anything on a take-it-or-leave-it basis,'" Mr. Rowny said. "When he says that, it means to me that if the Soviets won't come down to 5,000 but will come down to some other oumber, then we'll look at it."

Before U.S.-Soviet negotiations came to a halt last December, both sides had modified their initial proposals. But the 5,000 ceiling, set by Mr. Reagan in May 1982, remained on the table.

Mr. Rowny said the United States would make no concessions to draw the Soviet Union back to negotiations. But he said the other side could expect flexibility from Washington if the arms talks did resume.

He said the United States would continue to insist that what he called the "destablizing" Soviet advantage in heavy land-based missiles be narrowed. Mr. Rowny said the United States was prepared to sharply reduce its planned arsenal of bomber-carried cruise missiles in exchange.

On a related subject, Mr. Rowny said the Reagan administration was willing to work out an agreement with the Soviet Union setting equal levels of iotermediate-range nuclear missiles io Europe. But he said the Pershing-2 rockets deployed since the end of last year would oot be withdrawn unless the Soviet Union dismantled all of its SS-20 missiles.

Separate oegotiations oo these weapons were broken off in late November as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization prepared to deploy the Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Also Thursday, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in comments before a speech at the University of Washington, said: "Soviet officials are just now entering a new phase of being willing to talk internationally and are having dialogues with countries that they haven't talked to in a long time. An example is China, which they haven't talked to since 1969."

Partly because it has changed leadership twice in recent years, the Soviet Union "has been in a period of withdrawal for some time," Mrs. Kirkpatrick added.

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Criticism Grows in Philippines Of U.S. Ties to Marcos Regime

By Bob Secter
Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — Arthur Aguillar, a businessman, stood up at a Rotary Club meeting in the Makati financial district and grilled the guest speaker, U.S. Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, about the value to the Philippines of two strategic U.S. military bases here.

"We run the risk of being incinerated by a Soviet missile attack to defend your democracy while your government supports a regime which makes a mockery of our democracy," Mr. Aguillar snapped at the diplomat.

Mr. Aguillar and other Rotarians who fired barbs at Mr. Bosworth during a club meeting Thursday once would have been counted among the staunchest backers of U.S. interests in the Philippines. But the assassination 14 months ago of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., unleashed new opposition to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and swelled the ranks of those skeptical of American ties to the Marcos government.

Efforts by Washington to win back that support were undercut by President Ronald Reagan's comments in last Sunday's foreign policy debate that suggested the only alternative to a Marcos government was a Communist takeover.

The State Department sought to clarify the statement, saying Mr. Reagan did not mean to count out the legitimate opposition movement, a growing political force. But leaders of the nonviolent anti-Marcos forces said they did not believe the sincerity of the explanations.

[The Philippines' leading opposition party cut its ties with the United States Friday because of Mr. Reagan's debate comment, United Press International reported from Manila. The Filipino Democratic Party-Laban said in a statement that the comment indicated Washington would ignore the moderate opposition to Mr. Marcos. The Laban arm of the party was founded by Mr. Aquino.]

Francisco Tatad, a former Marcos cabinet minister who joined the opposition four years ago, said of Mr. Reagan's statement, "It was by far the biggest single blow to hit the ooo-Communist, middle-of-the-road opposition to authoritarianism, and it came at a time when most opposition leaders could have sworn the Reagan administration was distancing itself from the Marcos government."

Critics of the government have long complained that Mr. Reagan has winked at human rights violations and other aspects of Mr. Marcos's rule.

In his remarks, Mr. Reagan acknowledged concern over Mr. Marcos's restriction of democratic rights, but asked, "What is the alternative?"

"It is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines," the president continued. "They have been our friends since their inception as a nation, and I think that we've had enough of [a] record of letting, under the guise of revolution, someone that we thought was a little more right than we would be ... go and then winding up with totalitarianism, pure and simple, as the alternative.

"I think that we're better off, for example with the Philippines, of trying to retain their friendship and help them right the wrongs we see rather than throwing them to the wolves and facing a Communist power in the Pacific."

Correct or not, the president's assessment of the political landscape in this former American colooy underscored a nettlesome problem as Mr. Marcos, beset by economic troubles and civil unrest, moves into what many analysts think may be the twilight of his rule.

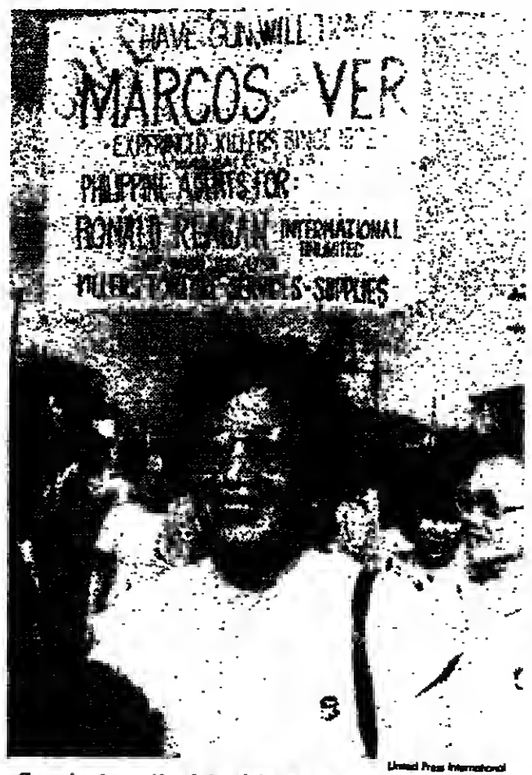
Analysts say the confusion over the Marcos succession bodes ill for the United States, which hopes to retain the right to use strategically situated Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Station north of Manila. The bases, the analysts say, may become pawns in future Philippine power struggles.

Mr. Reagan's view that the Communist movement is a large one that threatens the government is not shared by many moderate opposition figures, political analysts and diplomats. Even the Communists acknowledge they are several years away from marshaling the force and support needed to topple the regime.

■ **Australian Aid Linkage**

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia has suggested that future aid to the Philippines could depend on the Marcos government taking satisfactory action over the killing of Mr. Aquino, The Associated Press reported from Sydney.

"I want to make the point that Australia has a very keen interest in development in the Philippines, there is a long historical association. We have an aid program there and we will be watching very, very closely the developments in that country," Mr. Hawke said Thursday.



United Press International

Cory Aquino, wife of the slain opposition leader, marching in Manila this past week against the Marcos government.

Papandreou Attacks Solidarity

Greek Leader Also Praises Jaruzelski and Criticizes West

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has described Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as a patriot and has criticized the Solidarity movement as "negative and dangerous."

The head of Greece's Socialist government made the remarks in a news conference aboard the plane on which he was returning from an official visit to Warsaw.

Mr. Papandreou was the first leader of a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to visit Poland since General Jaruzelski imposed martial law and outlawed Solidarity in 1981.

Mr. Papandreou, whose government was the only NATO member to reject the sanctions imposed following martial law, combined his support for General Jaruzelski with charges that the United States and other Western countries were seeking to "destabilize" the Soviet bloc through their support of Solidarity.

"It is clear that the West's indignation over Solidarity's dissolution is not due to the fact that the capitalist regimes of the West would like to have a Solidarity in their own countries," Mr. Papandreou said Wednesday.

"Therefore, the real aim of their attack was not their great sensitivity — I would like to see that toward Turkey, Chile, El Salvador; I would like to see it there first because Turkey belongs to the democratic camp, let's not forget it, even if every day it executes union leaders, leftists and its political opponents."

He said the West had considered Poland "the weakest link in the Eastern bloc to bring about a more general destabilization, with all the consequences that that could have for peace in Europe."

Mr. Papandreou singled out the United States in describing economic sanctions as an attack on the stability of Eastern Europe. He said:

"They are part of the specific, conscious aim of the United States especially, which in some ways is also accepted in the West — not always and not totally — to destabilize the political structure of the Eastern countries, the countries of the Eastern bloc. This is very, very clear."

[The United States accused Mr. Papandreou of misrepresenting its policy in Poland, Reuters reported Thursday from Washington.

[A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Papandreou had displayed "a total misunderstanding of U.S. policy as well as current realities in Poland and Eastern Europe." He said U.S. policy was designed to encourage reconciliation between the Polish government and people.]

Mr. Papandreou recalled that in its early stages he had praised Solidarity as the most important movement since the October Revolution.

But he continued: "Solidarity had all the elements that could lead to peaceful reform, which would have required considerable time. Both persistence and patience were necessary. For reasons that I cannot judge or know, the pace of the confrontation proceeded so rapidly as to create the great showdown. Movements that are revolutionary, that aim for change of great scope, should know when to do what.

"If the progressive, radical movements are not in a position to operate within the existing framework of historical possibilities, then they become negative and dangerous, because then there is regression.

"Unfortunately that is my opinion on Solidarity."

The prime minister contended that Poland should not be judged by Western standards, whereas Turkey should.

He said: "I don't see why a government that belongs to another political and military camp should pass examinations in the West. Those to be examined by the West are those that belong to the West, like Turkey. However, the United States does not isolate Turkey, where people are executed, imprisoned and tortured every day.

"When the United States does that, it will become credible. Not before."

The prime minister warned against viewing the Jaruzelski regime as military, even though the general wears a uniform. "That would be a mistake," he added.

Andreas Papandreou

Arab Envoy Hurt, One Killed in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — The vice consul of the United Arab Emirates was seriously wounded Friday and an Iranian woman who was with him was killed when shots were fired at the diplomat's car, police said.

A Jordanian was arrested at the scene of the shooting, police said. Police said they had found a pistol in the bushes near the scene, along with five spent cartridges. Police said the shooting took place on the Via Cassia, in the northern part of Rome, when the diplomat slowed his car to turn. He was hit once in the head. The Iranian, a university student, was struck by three bullets and killed.

ANSA, the Italian news agency, identified the diplomat as Mohammed al-Sowaidi, 27, and the student as Noushine Montasseri, 23. ANSA gave the Jordanian's name as Jihad Mohammed Othman, 22. A caller who said he represented the Arab Revolutionary Brigades claimed the shooting in a telephone call to Agence France-Presse in Paris.

Students Sue Yale for Strike

New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — A multimillion-dollar damage suit against Yale University has been filed by 102 students charging that a monthlong strike by clerical and technical workers has denied them services to which they are entitled.

Despite Afghan War, It's Still Business as Usual for Smugglers

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CHAMAN, Pakistan — Although the war between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-backed forces continues within sight just across the border in Kandahar province, it is business as usual for smugglers in this dusty frontier town in Baluchistan.

Sidewalks in front of shops in the bazaar are piled high with black-market, Japanese-made color television sets, their cartons stenciled "via U.S.S.R. in transit to Kabul, Afghanistan."

Soviet-made refrigerators and washing machines, smuggled with ease from Kabul across the border despite the presence of Soviet and Afghan troops, are popular items because of their cut-rate prices. Fine English wool suiting fabric sells for $14 a yard, a fraction of what it would cost on London's Savile Row.

Pakistani police look the other way as they amble up Chaman's bustling main street, past $115 washing machines and shops crammed with bolts of silks from Japan, which, the local Baluchi merchants say, find their way here by a circuitous route through Hong Kong, Soviet ports and Kabul.

"You can buy almost anything you want at half the price," said a well-dressed businessman from Quetta, who had driven three hours over spine-jarring roads from the provincial capital to do some bargain shopping.

The outskirts of Chaman abut the Afghan border, and it is common for townspeople to climb to the roofs of their houses to watch Afghan tanks firing at rebel positions, or Soviet MiGs conducting air strikes around the village of Spin Buldak just across the frontier.

From the east, Chaman is approached through the 14-mile (about 22-kilometer) Khojak Pass, a rocky defile that rises spectacularly to 11,000 feet (about 3,350 meters) and then drops abruptly to this ancient way station of the trading caravans that used to ply between the Caucasus and the Orient.

Even now, camel trains are a common sight along the road to Quetta as the nomadic Pathan tribesmen and their herds migrate to southern Baluchistan for the approaching winter.

In August alone, 54 persons were killed in Pakistan by cross-border artillery shellings and Afghan air bombardments, and the Soviet Union has threatened wider action unless Pakistan curtails its support for Afghan rebels battling the government of President Babrak Karmal.

Rickshaws carrying Pathans, whose tribes are spread on both sides of the border, shuttle constantly over a 200-yard (about 183-meter) no-man's land, as Afghan laborers on this side feverishly transfer crates of Afghan apples, grapes and pomegranates to Pakistani trucks for shipment to the interior.

Naseem Uddin, manager of an export-import firm here, said Pakistan exports tea, clothing, emery stones and goods manufactured in Japan and the United States through the official crossing point.

Mr. Uddin estimated that after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, trade dropped off at least 25 percent, although he acknowledged that smuggling is still flourishing almost as it was in the British colonial era, when the Durand Line separating Afghanistan from India was a border in name only.

Skirting Soviet and Afghan patrols in Kandahar province, the smugglers cross the open desert by truck and camel, and even on foot, to bring their goods to Chaman, Mr. Uddin said.

Meerani Khan, the Pakistani government's assistant commissioner for the Chaman tribal region, said the delicate relationship between the central government and the tribal elders protects the bazaar merchants from arrest for selling on the black market. But, he said, customs agents are attempting to intercept smuggled goods as they are trucked into the interior.

"They [bazaar merchants] have no source of income other than this. But smuggled goods can be seized while moving beyond a 1-mile radius," Mr. Meerani said.

However, one day recently there were no checkpoints along the road to Quetta, even though the tribal area is supposed to be restricted, and vehicles with smuggled goods could be seen freely moving to the provincial capital.

In addition to the smuggled merchandise, Afghan refugees, who at 50,000 equal the indigenous population of Chaman, are routinely transported across the desert frontier at night, either to visit relatives in Afghanistan or to fight Soviet and Afghan troops there.

Richard Brautigan, a Writer, Dies; Suicide Is Suspected

The Associated Press

BOLINAS, California — Richard Brautigan, 49, whose novels and poetry about love, death and offbeat lives brought him popularity among young people in the 1960s, was found dead Thursday at his home here, his publisher and friends said Friday. Authorities said he had apparently died of a gunshot wound.

Investigators had not confirmed the identification of the body. But friends, including David Fechheimer, a San Francisco private detective who said he found the body, said they were sure it was the author. Mr. Fechheimer said he believed Mr. Brautigan had committed suicide.

Mr. Brautigan, a native of Spokane, Washington, was living in Haight-Ashbury, a bohemian district of San Francisco, when his "Trout Fishing in America" was published in 1967.

It sold two million copies. He followed that with "Confederate General from Big Sur." Other novels included "In Watermelon Sugar," "Revenge of the Lawn," "The Abortion: An Historical Romance" and "The Pill Versus the Springhill Mine Disaster."

■ *Other deaths:*

James C. Petrillo, 92, president of the American Federation of Musicians, Tuesday in Chicago, after suffering a stroke.

Pascale Ogier, 24, who won the prize for best female interpretation at the Venice film festival in September for her role in "*Les Nuits de la Pleine Lune*," (Full Moon in Paris), of a heart attack Thursday in Paris.

Dr. Herbert Wallace Schneider, 92, professor emeritus of religion and philosophy at Columbia University, Oct. 15 in Claremont, California.

Julian Hudson Mayfield, 56, a playwright, actor and novelist who wrote portrayals of black American life such as "The Hit," "The Long Night" and "The Grand Parade," Saturday of a heart ailment in Washington.

Iran Says Iraqis Attacked Civilians

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran accused Iraq on Friday of repeated air raids and the shelling of civilian targets, the Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

In a letter to the United Nations, Iran said Iraqi attacks had killed 20 civilians and wounded 50 since last summer, the Iranian agency said, in a report monitored in Nicosia.

In Tehran, the chief justice, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, indicated that Iran was prepared to drop its demand for damages from Iraq. "We only want Saddam and five or six other little satans," he said, referring to the Iranian demand that President Saddam Hussein resign or be overthrown.

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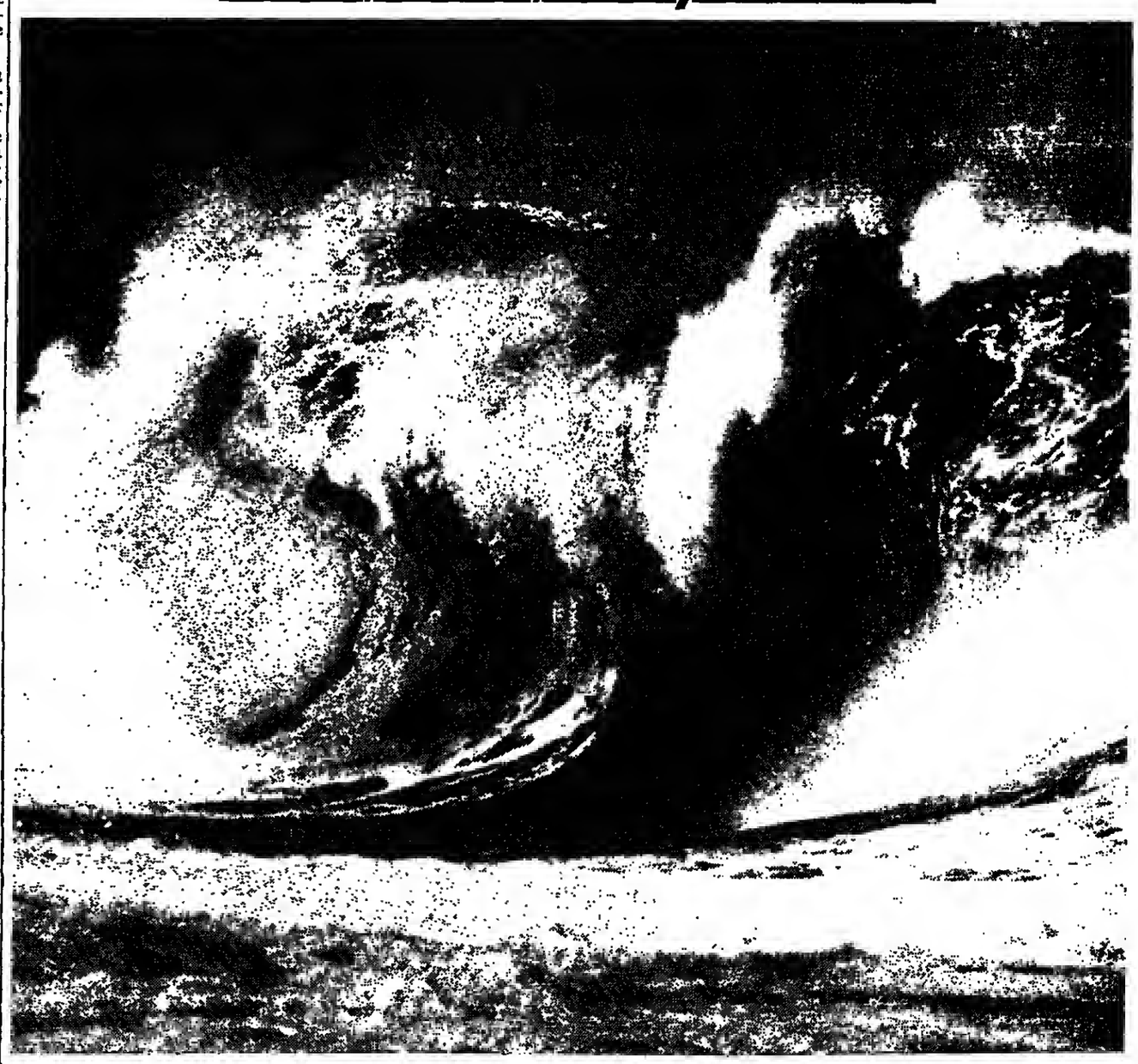

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ARTS / LEISURE

Prices Are Soaring for Silver Rarities

International Herald Tribune
SOUREN MELIKIAN

NEW YORK — There are few areas of the market where New York auctions have a British feel about them. English silver is one.

As Brian Cole conducted one of the biannual sales of "Important English and Continental Silver" at Christie's on Monday, the contrast with the other auctions held the past few days in New York could not have been greater.

Instead of the large crowds that now pack Christie's and Sotheby's at any important sale, there was a relatively sparse attendance. While silver buyers are fewer in number than picture or furniture buyers, they are knowledgeable people used to doing their homework before the sale. Their bidding is professional and cool and Christie's sale was no exception, which makes its successful outcome all the more noteworthy.

The total sold reached $1.6 million, an impressive figure for silver. It is the second highest achieved in a single English silver auction in New York. Unsold items accounted for only 12 percent of the total.

An important factor in the success was the provenance of the objects, the great majority of which came from private owners — no fewer than five estates were mentioned on the catalog title page along with three collectors.

Anthony Phillips, the silver expert who joined Christie's of London in 1967 and went to New York in May 1977 when Christie's began to hold auctions in the United States, said that he makes a point of keeping goods from trade sources to a minimum. This time, he said, they amounted to about 10 percent in value. To professionals, a private provenance is always a strong inducement to bid — dealers hate to buy pieces that they know or believe have been consigned by fellow members of the trade. On Monday they had no such qualms. The most prominent dealers from London — Jonathan Norton of S. J. Phillips, and Jacques Koopman — were bidding as frequently as did their American colleagues, led by Eric Shrubsole.

Another factor in the success of the sale was the balance between good pieces in the medium-price range and the rarer pieces.

Among the former, a typical example was a George III silver-gilt two-handled cup and cover. The 120-ounce vase-shaped piece has the sinuous outline typical of the rococo era — its mark dates it to 1767. It is chased and applied with two putti amidst foliage.

English rococo enjoyed only a short-lived fashion in the 18th century and is much rarer than its French counterpart. The name of a royal goldsmith, Thomas Heming, further helped it to sell it at $7,165, above the high estimate.

Another first-class piece in the same price range was a fine George III chafing dish made in 1765 by John Romer. The base and the upper ring are chased with acanthus leaves while the waisted openwork side consists of running scrolls and foliage in the ancient Greek taste. This is a remarkable early instance of the neoclassical taste that blossomed a decade later. It went for $6,050, 40 percent more than the high estimate. Compared with other areas of the auction market, such an increase over the estimate may not seem a wild variation. However, in view of the greater accuracy of pre-sale estimates concerning silver, it is impressive. For example, in a typical sequence of good pieces that had nothing special to recommend them, a George II 23-ounce meat dish by Peter Archambo and Peter Meure with a London mark dating it to 1751 sold for $1,210. (estimate $770 to $1,100).

A George III 9-ounce waiter, a kind of tray, by Ebenezer Coker, London, struck with the 1771 mark made $418 (estimate $330 to $440). And a 12-ounce George II waiter with the mark of Hugh Mills, London 1748, went for $495 (estimate of $440 to $660).

Similar accuracy could be observed in the forecast made by the expert concerning some of the most expensive lots. When a set of 12 very fine George III dinner plates weighing 310 ounces came up, there was great interest. Struck with the mark of Paul Storr of London in 1808, they sold for $33,000, midway between the estimate, to a Brazilian bidder on the telephone.

Some other important pieces exceeded the high estimates by 20 percent, particularly neoclassical silver gilt of the early 19th century. A 130-ounce George IV tankard done by Philip Rundell in 1820 was decorated with conventional scenes in the Greek manner after a design by William Theed. It nevertheless went for $46,200. Last December, a massive tankard also made in 1820 by Philip Rundell had sold for $28,600 at Sotheby's in New York. The appreciation partly reflects the impact of the record for neoclassical silver gilt reached last May at Sotheby's in London, when a shield executed by Philip Rundell in 1822 went for $677,600. Neoclassical silver gilt in general would appear to be on the rise. A second tankard done by William Pitts in 1817 was sold for $38,500, again 20 percent over the high estimate.

Most encouraging in the view of professionals, four of the five rarities were sold for double their high estimates.

A George II 29-ounce circular stand, decorated with winged dragon, scrollwork and foliage in the most exuberant rococo strain made $46,200, a price hardly explained by the mark of Henry Dutton of London, a famous name. Another extraordinary lot was a pair of silver gilt candelabra by John Scofield marked London 1793. Phillips pointed out that four-light models are considerbly rarer than three-light candelabra. Above all, Scofield is one of the great names of English silver and the two pieces represent his work at his highest. The result was a staggering $82,500.

The third extrordinary price was the $66,000 offered for a pair of butter dishes shaped like scallops and admirably chased in a style that is unusually naturalistic for its period. They were made in 1734 by the best known of all Huguenot silversmiths, Paul de Lamerie, who normally worked in a very formal style.

The sale culminated with another piece made in the same year in de Lamerie's formal style based on the Louis XIV repertoire. This is a large salver engraved with a variety of baroque motifs for which Jacques Koopman bid up to $253,000.

Throughout the sale, the importance attached to names was noticeable as is generally the case in New York. In England, antique silver is bought for its decorative merit rather than for the sake of a maker's signature. A silver piece is seen as part of a setting in which one lives more than as a collector's item to be displayed in a vitrine. In American eyes, such a piece is a work of art from a different world which tends to be treated with greater solemnity. Even in an auction with an international attendance such as Christie's on Monday, the exposure of the pieces to more American buyers is enough to give a different slant to the sale pattern, leading to spectacular highs for a handful of famous names.

Baudouin Opens Brussels Museum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — King Baudouin Thursday opened Brussels's first modern art museum.

Most of the works are exhibited in a 30-meter (100-foot) deep underground chamber below a 19th century Italian-style palace. It took 25 years to build and cost more than 2 billion Belgian francs ($33 million).

Three quarters of the art is Belgian, with extensive collections of Expressionism, Fauvism, Constructivism and Surrealism. Construction of the museum has met with criticism from newspapers. "One thing is certain," said Knack magazine about the underground museum. "A museum of modern art that has no face can hardly be taken seriously." *(Reuters, AP)*

Detail of ornamentation on Thracian drinking vessel.

4,000 Years of Thracian Art Glitters in Rotterdam

By Jules B. Farber
International Herald Tribune

ROTTERDAM — "Today there's great interest in European archaeological discoveries because Europe is looking for its own identity, searching for its roots," said Wim A. L. Beeren, director of Rotterdam's Boymans-van Beuningen Museum where a double exhibition, "Thracian Gold" and "Troy-Thrace," is on view through Nov. 18.

Beeren added: "This will open European eyes to the Thracians' high culture which spanned almost 4,000 years, though hardly anyone was aware of them until a few decades ago. The Thracians were dismissed as war-mongering, cattle-raising nomads who had migrated from the steppes of southern Russia to the Balkans and West Anatolia, now Bulgaria. Spectacular recent finds by Dutch/Bulgarian archaeological teams will be crucial in the rewriting of early European history."

The exhibition presents a comprehensive overview of the Thracians' culture, which lasted from circa 3500 B. C. to around 600 A. D. More than 1,000 gold, bronze and pottery objects, insured for 50 million guilders (about $14 million), were loaned by 25 Bulgarian museums, in addition to the newest joint Dutch/Bulgarian discoveries. The exhibit is further enhanced by the addition of the Trojan gold uncovered in 1870 by the German amateur archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann while using the Iliad as his guidebook. These objects were loaned by two East Berlin museums.

In the expansive spaces of the Boymans, dimmed to almost darkness, the magnificent, brightly lit objects take on a theatrical appearance.

Among the objects on display are golden drinking vessels molded in the form of sphinx-like women and horses, golden pitchers in the shape of women's heads, topped by mythological figures, and enormous ornately tooled golden plates that must have come from the tables of Thracian kings.

There is an abundance of golden jewelry, as well as pottery, utensils, tools, weapons, armor, harnesses and idols. Since this little-known culture left no examples of their buildings, until now the world had labelled them barbarians. This exhibition goes a long way in straightening out the historical record.

The presentation exhibition is divided into four parts. The first shows golden vessels, jewelery and gold-ornamented pottery, dating from about 3200 B. C., found in 204 noblemen's graves on an industrial site near the coastal city of Varna. These are the oldest known European objects crafted in precious metals, and were discovered only 12 years ago. The second section focuses on superbly worked gold objects from the Bronze Age (1600 B. C. to 200 A. D.). These were found by farmers in 1924 at Valtshitrun in northern Bulgaria. There are 13 objects from the 13th to 12th century B. C. — vessels and disks with massive handles — which testify to the Thracians' highly advanced technology in metal processing.

The Dutch/Bulgarian archaeological team's layer-by-layer unearthing at the necropolis of Djadovo is featured in the third section, where the focus is on the Iron Age.

The "Troy-Thrace" section confirms the recently accepted relationship between the two cultures. Similarities in gold objects excavated in Bulgaria and Troy indicate that an exchange existed. There is "evidence" in the exhibit that Troy was an outpost of Thracian culture. In the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" there are accounts of the Thracians as "brethren" helping the Trojans in their struggle against the Greeks.

Remarking on the exhibition's significance, Professor Jan Best, a Dutchman involved since 1977 with excavations and one of the few Thracian scholars anywhere, said: "Reputedly barbarians, nomads without culture, the Thracians suffered from Greek writers who were blinded by their own worthiness. The defamatory image persisted through the millenia with all the Thracians' secrets hidden in their graves. We know there are some 13,000 more burial hills to be explored for golden treasures and greater knowledge of their culture. This is the first time that so much of the Thracians' cultural heritage has been shown."

Polish Jazz Festival Draws Artists From Around World

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

WARSAW — Musicians from Poland, West Germany, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United States — many sponsored by their countries' cultural establishments — are attending the 26th Jazz Jamboree in Warsaw, proving again that jazz is one area of international cooperation that continues even in times of political stress.

Some of the best known names are the Americans Ornette Coleman, Cecil Taylor, Ray Charles and Woody Shaw; plus Arturo Sandoval from Cuba, Norway's Terje Rypdal, Daniel Humair from France and the Soviet Union's Leonid Czizik.

All eight principal concerts were sold out when tickets went on sale last July without advertising and before the program was known. The jazz jamboree has been an annual affair except for 1982, when Poland was under martial law, when a smaller program was presented with the name "Jazz Maneuvers."

Jazz is more central to the cultural life of Poland than other East bloc countries.

Willis Conover, whose Voice of America program "Music U. S. A." gave a crucial stimulus to Polish jazz after World War II, explains: "The Poles have a combination of vitality, creativity and sense of humor that is essential to jazz, and it is part of Polish culture to express emotions honestly."

When Conover arrived at the airport Wednesday afternoon, he was welcomed by three video crews and a band playing "Take the A Train."

[Conover's program goes out worldwide six days a week to an estimated 100 million listeners. The Washington Post reported, and, while it contains no political commentary, has been described by William Gavin, a former official of the United States Information Agency, as "one of America's greatest foreign policy tools."

["Jazz is not the only music that's good music," Conover told the Post. "And not all of jazz is good music. Theodore Sturgeon, the science-fiction writer, has a thing he calls Sturgeon's Law: 'Ninety percent of everything is crap.' So maybe 90 percent of jazz is, but the 10 percent that isn't is great music. The best of jazz and the best of the enduring American popular song are among the best aspects of cultural activity that began in the U. S. A. And since it's music, it's easier to transmit and to receive than some graphic art.

[Asked about the appeal of jazz, Conover said: "It's another way of communicating one's life and one's feelings about life in a way that's more effective than perhaps words could be. Love, lust, anger, joy, sadness, can all be communicated along with the vitality, the spirit of freedom that characterizes our country at its best and that people in every country enjoy having when they can. Black Americans were captives of our system that prevailed at the time. This music had a lot to do with liberating them. Jazz was a way to prove some thing, to express anger, creativity, and love, feelings, thoughts and attitudes. To express their lives through music. This is true in other countries too. The music helps people to stand up straighter."]

"This year we will feature more Polish jazz," says Tomas Tluczewicz, president of the Polish Jazz Society: "There will be a total of 34 Polish bands, nine on the main stage, and the rest in our other venues." A total audience of 30,000 is estimated. There is music from 2 P.M. until 2 A.M. in the Congress Hall, and until dawn in four student clubs.

From the opening, when the master of ceremonies picked out "Swanee River" on a set of vibes, through Sunday when Lester Bowie's group "From the Root to the Source" is scheduled to close Jazz Jamboree, Warsaw is the international capital of jazz for the moment.

American Buys Wellington Photo

The Associated Press

LONDON — The only known photograph of the first Duke of Wellington, conqueror of Napoleon at Waterloo, was bought by an unidentified American Friday for £10,450 ($12,750), Sotheby's auctioneers said.

Sotheby's had estimated the price at £2,000 to £3,000. The final price was a joint record for a 19th century photograph, matching that paid at rival Christie's in 1981 for an interior of Westminster Abbey by Roger Fenton.

The duke's picture was taken on May 1, 1844, his 75th birthday, by Antoine Claudet who had a commercial studio in London.

Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down.

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

Buchwald

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

Buchwald

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Düsseldorf's 'von hier aus' Exhibit Pushes City's Bid to Become Cultural Capital

By David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

DÜSSELDORF — A broad ramp made of roughly hewed pine rises from the parking lot before the Düsseldorf Fairgrounds in provocative contrast to the asphalt sea that surrounds the starkly functional exhibition halls. Until Dec. 2, visitors to Hall 13 can scale the 60-meter (195-foot) ramp to an observation platform, which offers a bird's-eye view of the artscape that architect Hermann Czech has created. Streets and plazas, temples and kiosks sprawl below in a post-modernist melange that some critics have compared to Disneyland.

The urban allusions of this improbable setting reflect the absence of a cultural capital in West Germany — a metropolitan retort where ideas are tested, styles polished, standards refined. In a mammoth show that sprawls over 14,000 square meters, curator Kaspar König seeks to correct the deficiency. His temporary metropolis of plywood and muslin houses 60 artists under the title, "*von hier aus*" (from here on).

The title not only refers to a particularly fertile moment in the history of postwar German art. The "here" is also a pitch for the city of Düsseldorf as a cultural center. In recent years the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia has been repeatedly upstaged by nearby Cologne. There, according to many art enthusiasts, the atmosphere is more sympathetic to avant-garde experiment, and gallerists less inhibited by the high-fashion syndrome of "Dazzledorf."

The international art fair that once alternated between Cologne and Düsseldorf has become a permanent fixture of the Cologne season (Nov. 15-21, this year). Exhibitors had repeatedly complained about poor services, high rents and tepid audiences in Düsseldorf. In an attempt to reverse that image, local patriots last year organized a "Society for Contemporary Art," with a budget of 3 million marks funded through private donations and Novea, the municipal corporation that owns and manages the fairgrounds. Their objective was a definitive presentation of "new German art."

Holger Bunk in his "Zweifacher Raum" (Twofold Space).

First choice as choreographer for the extravaganza was Switzerland's Herald Szeemann. When he pleaded prior commitments, the choice fell with unmistakable irony on a citizen of Cologne. For more than two decades an energetic middleman on the trans-Atlantic art circuit, Kaspar König had successfully weathered both the accolades and the brickbats that came his way as initiator of "Westkunst." Staged at the Cologne Fairgrounds in 1981, the exhibition attempted to come to terms with postwar "isms." Many felt the idiosyncratic juxtapositions obscured more than they clarified, but the showmaster remained unflustered. An informed subjective opinion, he insists, is always more interesting than the homogenized view of a committee.

In 1969 König helped found the International Communications Center in Antwerp — a forerunner of the "alternative spaces" of the 1970s. As editor of Nova Scotia Press, he assembled data on Claes Oldenburg, Steve Reich and Michael Snow. Book and installation came together when he curated exhibitions of A. R. Penck in Halifax, On Kawara in Bern and Andy Warhol in Stockholm. Two years ago he launched a press for artists' postcards with his brother Walther, who owns one of West Germany's top bookshops for art, architecture and film — in Cologne, of course.

Born in 1943, König came of age during the *Wirtschaftswunder*, but "in the shadow of Auschwitz." The son of a conservative Westphalian businessman, he was a teenager when he saw his first exhibition of modern art at the Brussels World's Fair. At 18, turning his back on church, school and military service, he enlisted in the merchant marine.

The following year König was a volunteer at Rudolf Zwirner's Cologne gallery, then with Robert Fraser in London. Meanwhile, he had begun to publish his own books, sometimes in editions of only two or three copies, and made such a favorable impression that Documenta founder Arnold Bode asked his assistance on the Kassel show in 1964. New York was the next stop, and he worked his way there on a freighter. Within weeks he was enrolled at the New School, organizing publications and haunting Manhattan ateliers.

Skeptics called him an "art groupie," but the impressions collected during these years taught him much about how art is produced and marketed. "My memory is my archive," he says. Next year he will help rejuvenate the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh and launch a new Paris Biennale. Meanwhile, he has been appointed to a professorship for "Art and the Public" at Düsseldorf's Kunst akademie.

For his latest show, König visited 200 ateliers, and the relatively high percentage of newcomers represented in "*von hier aus*" is to his credit. Nonetheless, dissatisfactions remain — not merely in the overall lack of focus or the exclusion of key contemporary figures like Klaus Rinke. More baffling is the retrospective motif that repeatedly surfaces. The American Eva Hesse, who died in 1970, is included on the dubious strength of the year she spent working near Düsseldorf.

Equally perverse is the inclusion of an installation by Joseph Beuys from 1967. Though his work was an unmistakable herald of the political concerns that exercise many young Germans, in this context the earlier pieces seem curiously mummified. One waits for that historic day when a curator will have the courage to exclude the 63-year-old *enfant terrible* from an exhibition of "new" or "young" or "avant garde" German art.

If historical perspective is required, the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is currently providing it with a show entitled "Departures" (until Nov. 25), which focuses on the pioneering work of Beuys and the Zero Group in the 1960s. Simultaneously, the Kunsthalle presents a virtuoso troop of 15 younger painters and sculptors, none of whom show up on König's roster. Nor does it include any of those on view at the fictitious "Paul Pazozza Museum" in an abandoned warehouse on the Rhine (until Nov. 10). With such vigorous correctives to the König presentation, and an excellent parallel program sponsored by local galleries, it is a good time for an art-watch on the Rhine.

"von hier aus" is open daily from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.; the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Paul Pazozza Museum, on the Rhine between the Pegelhäuser and the Landtag, can be visited daily between 2 and 6 P.M.

Graffiti Art: On Canvas, Lack of Training Shows

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — There has always been the writing on the wall but in the New York of the 1960s, wall writing exploded onto the cars of the subway system. Such graffiti artists as Taki 183, Super Kool, Turok 161 and the like proliferated. With Magic Markers and spray cans, they left their brand on the city.

It was an undiluted onslaught, crude, tribal and ignorant, but with a wild flash of vitality, it was New York Folk Art.

But in time the graffiti artists were persecuted, and worse still, discovered. The ghetto sprayers, at first spontaneous and unknown, were made aware of themselves and made to produce work out of context, paintings on canvas which looked like so many flowers dried between the pages of a book, becoming chic and exotic objects to be swallowed up by the international art market. The movement subsided into the jungle of smears and squiggles that still overwhelms the subway trains today.

Europeans, specially Italians, ever on the alert for new Americana, have picked up on this art form in an exhibition of "New York Graffiti," which has reached Rome after having been shown in various Italian cities.

The painters in the exhibit, Futura, Quinones, Lady Pink, A One, Toxic One, Freedom and Rammelzee, who are not in their teens anymore but in their 20s, can still be snappy and punchy and sly to a degree, and still can spray a mean green, Kool-Aid orange, greasy purple or black with glee — in hot puffs of fluffy spray or in cutting, scrawly line. But somehow what they are trying for now is to make Modern Art Pictures. They believe they can construct abstractions and interesting compositions like any schooled painter, but their lack of training shows.

An exception, and gloriously in a class of his own, is Jean Michel Basquiat. He hangs wiry outlines and scribbles over grids and squares, creating patchworks referring to popular culture, which pretend to be far more simple and gauche than they really are.

James Brown is marvelously deadpan in creating splintery fetishes, wooden angels, and pale soldiers. Exploiting the imagery of primitive ritual cultures, his refinement is contemporary and obscurely moving.

Keith Haring, who still draws with chalk on the empty black spaces of the subway stations in New York, has been in Rome and has adorned the steps of the palace in which the exhibition is housed.

Donald Baechler's outsize drawings project either a cheery or a tragic message with pithy lines.

Ronnie Cutrone uses the American or other people's flags, or other people's kitsch paintings, as ground for his outlines of Woody Woodpecker and Donald Duck, trying to make crafty social comment, which turns out pungent at times, but is sometimes cutely modish.

The slide projections by Jenny Holzer and by Justen Ladda have nothing to do with graffiti art except that they also pertain to an urban situation, as do the sculpture fragments of John Ahearn, gaily painted casts of ghetto blacks. Richard Hambleton's splashed silhouettes, were it oot for the fact that he once left his mark with them on city walls, would appear downright academic in the context.

"New York Graffiti," Palazzo delle Exposizioni, Via Milano, Rome, until Nov. 21.

□

In a beautifully poetic show of paintings on slatelike panels, the Bologna artist Pirro Cuniberti has drawn the expressivity and subtlety of line to its tautest point, shooting straight at your deepest sensibility.

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"Pirro Cuniberti," Galleria Giulia, Via Giulia 148, Rome, until Nov. 30.

Boulez's 'Répons': A Work in Progress

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Perhaps the most avidly followed musical event of the new season has been the series of performances of Pierre Boulez's "Répons" under the composer's direction that began in Turin in September, continued in Basel and Metz, and wound up with six performances to packed houses at the Centre Pompidou.

More precisely, this is the third stage of a slowly growing work-in-progress that began with a commission from the Southwest German Radio of Baden-Baden for the contemporary music festival at Donaueschingen in 1981. The second stage was unveiled in London the following year, and the work has now reached a length of about 40 minutes, with a completed version expected next year.

It is written for three performing units — a relatively traditional ensemble of 24 instruments placed with the conductor in the center of the performing space; six soloists playing piano, piano with electric organ, harp, cimbalom, vibraphone, xylophone and glockenspiel distributed around the perimeter of the hall; and an electro-acoustic array that functions with the six soloists, including loudspeakers, pre-recorded tapes and the manipulation of sound in real time by the 4X digital processor, a machine developed at IRCAM, the music research institute headed by Boulez, and capable of performing a mind-boggling number of operations a second.

The "response" of the title is virtually a manifesto. On its primary level it refers to the traditional antiphonal solo-choral dialogue, manifested in almost every section of "Répons" in exchanges between the main orchestra, soloists and electronic manipulations.

But on another level it is Boulez's response to the dialogue between man and machine, between instrument and electronics, between creativity and technology. Although Boulez as a composer has not traveled heavily on the electronic route, he has maintained that the composer has to come to grips with the "material" of his time. Ten years ago, in a presentation of the embryonic IRCAM project, he said that "the relationship between material and music is much less superficial than it seems."

In short, it is easy to see in "Répons" a response to this challenge and to the attitude that research institutes should produce results, and that a music research institute is meant ultimately to produce music.

And aside from any analyzable aspects, this is music that on first hearing is very seductive; an immense, unfinished fresco rich in color, full of musical events, with outbursts of sound as voluptuous as, say, a Klimt painting or a Lurçat tapestry — such as the explosive entry of the soloists or the elaborate gamelan-like percussion arpeggios. It is also music of startling clarity, lucid even in its densest moments. All of this is a reminder that Boulez, despite his high profile as conductor, administrator, didact and polemicist, is after all a composer, and a French composer at that.

The music worked, even in a low-ceilinged hall in the main Centre Pompidou building that could hardly have been ideal for the work's spatial effects. Boulez conducted the Ensemble InterContemporain and his far-flung soloists and technicians with almost ceremonial aplomb.

After "Répons" is completed, it is scheduled to go with Boulez and the Ensemble InterContemporain on a tour of the United States, in February-March 1986, along with a new work commissioned by IRCAM from the American composer Elliott Carter. Performances are scheduled in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and New York.

DOONESBURY

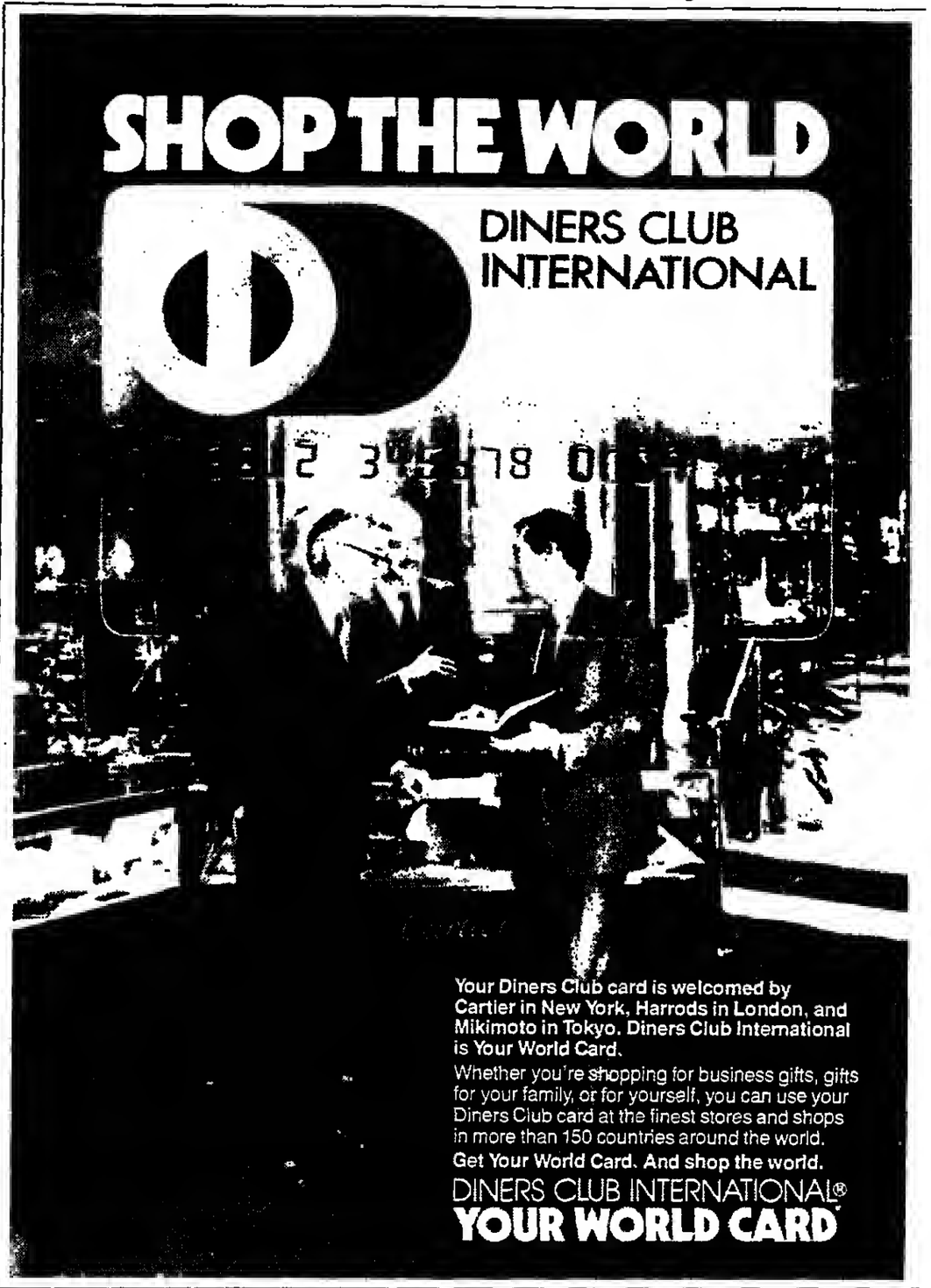
Top Game Picked By Video Buffs

United Press International

NEW YORK — Basketball superstar Julius (Dr. J) Erving, being guarded by another all-star, Larry Bird, fakes left, spins, drives down the middle and floats up for a turn-around slam dunk.

The athletic acrobatics came not on a basketball court but in a computer game, "One on One." The game, published by David Kleinman of Electronic Arts, was chosen as the electronic game of the year at the sixth annual Electronic Games Design Awards, better known to video gamesters as the Arkies.

The Arkies, sponored by Electronic Games Magazine, were chosen by popular vote of the magazine's readers. More than 10,000 people participated in this year's voting. There were 26 other winners in a variety of catergories ranging from best sports videogame to the most humorous videocomputer game.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Soviet Information Order

The apparently impending return of a French television journalist from captivity in Afghanistan is good news indeed, and testifies to the important role that world opinion can play in influencing government action. But the relief felt in so many parts of the world should not obscure the fact that the jailing of Jacques Abouchar and his sentencing (to 18 years in prison) were profoundly offensive acts that reveal once again the nature of the Soviet Union's attitudes toward news and information.

The show-sentence against Mr. Abouchar for entering Afghanistan with a resistance band was meant to intimidate other journalists from trying the same. Together with the measures taken by Soviet authorities and their Afghan agents to prevent independent journalists from covering the war from Kabul, the Abouchar sentence expressed a policy of the Soviet Union to suppress, when it cannot control, the news about what is being done to the unhappy people of Afghanistan.

Mr. Abouchar deliberately ran the risk, as other journalists have done before him, oot only of arrest but of death in a elash between the resistance and Soviet or Kabul forces. Journalists run such risks out of a sense of professional duty. They may expect something like the respect that French authorities accorded to journalists who went behind the lines in the 1950s to report on the forces fighting for Algeria's freedom from France, or that Americans paid to reporters like the late Wilfred Burchett, the Australian who reported with frank sympathy on the guerrillas fighting U.S. forces in Vietnam in the 1960s and '70s. But it is characteristic of the Soviet system not to tolerate challenge to what the ruling bureaucracy wants believed.

The Soviet Union wants to crush the Afghan resistance. It has not been able to do so. If it cannot, it will then try to crush those journalists who give testimony of the Soviet failure. The Abouchar case thus dramatizes what the Soviet Union wants to deny. War must now be waged against journalists precisely because the war against the Afghan resistance is not being won.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

It's Not Only Germany That's in Trouble

By Flora Lewis

BONN — The West German government is in trouble. One respected commentator warns of the Weimar Republic, the ineffective democratic regime established after World War I that slid into chaos and collapsed, making way for Hitler. Another writes of banana republics.

A conservative politician says his constituents' mood evokes a Wagnerian *Götterdämmerung*. That, too, is an exaggeration, but also a disturbing sign that public confidence, which must underpin a sturdy democracy, is being eaten away by scandals about politics and money.

Scarcely a government in Western Europe is in good health. Margaret Thatcher is on the defensive against a long strike by defiant miners and an intolerable unemployment rate that has not stopped rising. François Mitterrand has lost popularity before an implacable opposition, and his switch of economic policy and successes in paring away Communist influence have not helped him. Italy is on the brink of high-level scandals. Spain's Felipe González has had to promise a referendum on staying in NATO that current polls show be is likely to lose.

The surface appearance of a cohesive Atlantic alliance is based on comfortable relations among member governments now, except perhaps for Greece. But the governments themselves are on thin ice. The West German case has to be the most worrisome for alliance partners because of the country's strategic position.

The train of revelations about shady deals is reminiscent of Watergate, in the sense that it keeps inching closer to the top. Opponents are trying to implicate Chancellor Kohl himself.

Rainer Barzel resigned on Thursday as president of the Bundestag, the second highest post, after president of the republic, in protocol and in supposed moral authority. Mr. Barzel was accused of taking bribes from the giant, mysterious Flick industrial empire to help Helmut Kohl's rise. He denied wrongdoing, but said he could not take the "political and psychological pressure" of parliamentary investigation any longer.

The greater problem is that all the major parties have been involved in payoffs and tax evasion charges that have filtered into public view over several years. The result is growing public disgust and disillusion with politicians in general. That is why commentators are fretting aloud about the future of German democracy.

Mr. Kohl is seen as an indecisive, well-meaning but bumbling figure who lacks the sense of command to pull things together if he wanted to. The people around him attract minimal respect.

The chancellor's junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, have already been shaken by the Flick scandals. The party is melting away into impotence and insignificance.

Opposition Social Democrats are deeply divided, essentially leaderless and increasingly irresponsible. The anti-military, often anti-U.S. left wing is growing — without offering any clear substitute program beyond a vague commitment to peace and better relations with the East.

The only beneficiaries of the decline of traditional parties are the Greens, who present themselves as the "alternative" to what is shown as a sleazy establishment system. They are an amalgam of all kinds of protests and discontents — not only pro-ecology and anti-nuclear — with a strong tug to the radical left. They have yet to decide whether they would deign to accept the responsibility of joining the government if they got the chance, and no one can foresee how they would use authority if they had it.

But their hostility to the whole spectrum of politics is spreading among a public that does not necessarily support any of their specific causes. Attempts by Christian Democrats to charge them with Nazi-style disruption have boomeranged. The Greens' criticisms are more credible than the official denials.

The outlook is for continued erosion of political authority in three crucial state elections next year. Mr. Kohl has until 1987 to face the voters. This does not mean West Germany is about to fall apart, or make a sea change from allegiance to and cooperation with the West. Communism is discredited; even the far left disdains the Eastern system. It does mean that the stolid, physically reassuring figure of Chancellor Kohl stands on shifting ground, and there is no one in sight to bring the country back to firm self-confidence. The questions about the future of West Germany are getting bigger and hazier. The answers keep receding. A feeling of fragility is especially upsetting here, given the horrible past and the ambiguous issue of nationhood.

There are paralyzing uncertainties in Moscow. The whole East Bloc senses a loss of direction. But the West is not as robust as it seems. The period ahead requires sensitive, clear-minded statesmanship for the health of the alliance.

The New York Times.

Blustering Like Agnew Won't Pay

By William Safire

HOUSTON — Fourteen years ago Vice President Spiro Agnew was barnstorming the country on behalf of conservative Republican candidates for Congress. He inveighed justly against permissiveness in child upbringing ("the Spock-marked generation"), the liberal media ("instant analysis") and people not sufficiently upbeat about the Nixon-Agnew administration ("nattering nabobs of negativism").

Mr. Agnew and his White House handlers were scheduled to campaign through the Texas Panhandle when we received word from George Bush headquarters to kindly stay away. Mr. Bush, who was then campaigning for the second time in his adopted state to become senator, was said to feel that the Agnew rhetoric was "too harsh," the Agnew image "too right-wing." Thanks, said the Bush camp, but keep a little distance from us when you're in Texas.

Mr. Bush lost that 1970 campaign, as he has every campaign on his own since 1968, and the Nixon-Agnew team had a good chortle about that. Governor John Connally of Texas helped defeat Mr. Bush by charging the Republican with being for President Nixon's too-progressive welfare reform. Soon afterward, when Democrat Connally joined the Nixon administration, he talked Mr. Nixon into appointing Mr. Bush as United Nations representative.

The lesson of that second senatorial defeat after running as a "moderate" was oot lost on Mr. Bush. Centrism was no path to power, especially for a Republican. Accordingly, campaigning in 1980 for the Republican presidential nomination against Ronald Reagan, he took generally conservative positions: even his "voodoo economics" charge was based on traditional economics.

But being conservative was not enough; uolike Mr. Reagan, he had no talent for tickling the soft underbelly of the hard right. He lost the nomination because he did not seem to be what right-wingers call "one of us." Being in the right and being on the right may be satisfying, but only by being of the right can a Republican get ahead on the national scene.

Mr. Bush has evidently decided that joining the gang requires (a) learning the secret Falwellian handshake on abortioo and school prayer, (b) becoming ooe of the most strident, unwaveringly loyal boosters and (c) exploiting the deep-seated right-wing resentment against the damnable Eastern Establishment media, on the trail blazed by Mr. Agnew.

That explains the strange change in Mr. Bush. If expanding the base of the Reagan-Bush ticket were his goal, he would be doing what comes naturally: appealing to swing voters and moderates who know that a white male of 73 has one chance in four of dying in the next four years. Traditionally, vice presidents are employed to extend the ticket's reach, usually to the right; if Mr. Reagan needed any help, it would be in the center, where Mr. Bush was respected.

Bot Mr. Bush is not running only for office in 1984. He has chosen to try to become a Reagan clone because he thinks that will help him most in getting the nomination in 1988. He is eager to swap his support in the center for support on the right.

That is why his view on making abortion illegal has "evolved" Reaganward; why he semi-publicly employs locker room lingo, which seems so unnatural to a well-brought-up elitist; why the former cultivator of so many journalists has picked up the Agnew media-bashing club.

This Agnew style is not going to work for Mr. Bush. The Reaganites are nobody's fools. They would respect a Bush who stressed his loyalty to their leader, and some would support a well-known vice president more likely to win in 1988 than one of their own. But although they cannot always detect latent bigotry or corruption, flaws not present in Mr. Bush as they were in Mr. Agnew, the people on the right can spot an untrue believer. They hold in contempt one who, as chairman of his own Midlife Crisis Management Committee, strains to appear to be what he is not. Ersatz Agnewism is not helping the Republican ticket in 1984 and it will not help Mr. Bush to win the nomination in 1988.

The New York Times.

Epochal Reform in China?

People in the People's Republic of China have been "eating from the same big pot" — the description now given to the brand of socialism under which everyooe gets more or less equal benefits regardless of what he contributes to the common good. But now this is to end. Declaring that "socialism does oot mean pauperism," the Communist Party has just extended a modified market system from the countryside, where it has been applied since 1978, to the urban industrial economy. "For a long time people used to consider competition peculiar to capitalism," the party says. Reform is "the trend of our times."

The prospect is being greeted in some Western quarters as an achievement comparable to that of constructing the Great Wall. Certainly it is stunning to contemplate the application of free enterprise principles and methods to the largest and one of the poorest countries of the world. It suggests a historic recognition of the bankruptcy of the Stalin-type centralized command economy, which the People's Republic has relied on for its 35 years and the Soviet Union for its 67. To have capitalist principles validated as they have been in the Asian rim lands is one thing. Just to see a similar reform undertaken in China is big news.

However, free enterprise tub-thumpers should be cautious. Tight Communist Party control remains the rule. The new reform reflects a "consensus view"; misgivings remain. Its sponsor, Deng Xiaoping, is 80, which means that the perennially dominant issue in Chinese politics — how to modernize — may soon be up for argument again.

This is not the first time China has experimented with incentives and decentralization. Earlier, considerably less ambitious attempts foundered on the Communist Party's reluctance to yield elose central control, which has prevented similar, less vigorous efforts in the Soviet Union from even getting off the ground. There is also the continued vulnerability of a society claiming to be revolotionary to the eharge that it is abandoning egalitarianism for the capitalist road. The few smaller and more advanced East European places where reform has been installed may not be good models for huge, traditional, backward China.

Still, if you had to bet on a socialist country that could make a go of a modified capitalism, China would be the one. Hong Kong and Taiwan do appear to demonstrate the compatibility between Chinese culture and free enterprise. A China with a system that had liberated the full energies and talents of its people in the economic spbere would be a formidable power on the world scene. The reform could yet become one of the major events of the end of the 20th cennury.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Candidates Pose for an Impossibly Big Picture

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The apparently ineradicable globalism of the American world view has been the quality most evident in this year's presidential campaign debates. In the final debate last Sunday, on foreign policy, Ronald Reagan took upon the United States the responsibility not only for the future of the Middle East and Central America bot also, looking back, for the revolution in Iran. "We turned it over to a maniacal fanatic," he said; the shah "had done our bidding and carried our load in the Middle East for quite some time."

Mr. Reagan pledged the United States to help Ferdinand Marcos keep the presidency in the Philippines ("look at what an overthrow there would mean ... to our abilities there in the Pacific"). Walter Mondale said that, as vice president, he had seen to improvements in boman rights observance in the Philippines, and he suggested that as president he would do even more. Mr. Reagan's retort was to imply that the Democrats had been responsible for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The two agreed that the future of humanity was in their hands, whichever of them lives in the White House for the next four years. Mr. Reagan spoke of saving "civilization as we know it," of sparing for future generations "this blessed planet called Earth with all its grandeur and beauty." Neither seemed prepared to entertain the possibility that a sparrow might somewhere, sometime fall to the ground without this prompting an intervention by the U.S. Embassy.

The late shah, President Marcos, the late President Somoza of Nicaragua, President Pinochet in Chile, the generals in Argentina, people fighting wars and civil wars in Central America — all were discussed by both candidates as if they were held in existence by the willpower of Washington, doomed to vanish in a puff of smoke (gunsmoke, most likely) if America's attention wandered or its will failed. As if those personages did not do what suits *them* — making choices of their own, doing what they consider to be in their own interest, starting or finishing their own wars, eventually to be thrown out, or not, by their own people.

All this is the counterpart of Mr. Reagan's Evil Empire belief that if it were not for the Soviets "there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world." America is the Good Empire, responsible for cooling off all those hot spots. Mr. Mondale seems to accept the idea of the Good Empire and its universal responsibilities.

The world is allowed no autonomy, in this foreign policy debate. It is mere shadow; and what counts is not the reality of a foreign society and of the people there, in all their individuality and strangeness, but how they are imagined to be in Washington.

At the same time, policy is a matter not of action but of attitude.

The campaign debates have had relatively little actually to do with policy but a great deal to do with the competitive assertion of attitude and of image. Thus Mr. Mondale assured the public that he hates communism, thinks Che Guevara "a contemptible figure in civilization's history" and will stand up to Russia. Mr. Reagan was able to settle the age issue with a joke, and the leadership issue, apparently to the satisfaction of the majority of voters, by saying in a firm manner, "I am in charge."

It does not count that the evidence of the two debates has been to confirm that the president is a likable and well intentioned bystander in his government, interested in what is going on (up to a point, and to the extent that he understands it), sincerely hoping that the world will be spared another war and wishing well in those in his administration, whoever they are, who are charged with seeing that this is done.

One longs for a presidential candidate in the United States who is more interested in being than in seeming. Is this change irreversible, by which image has come to dominate American political life? It does not seem a foolish ambition that one might attempt to return the country, as Gore Vidal said recently, "if oot in its original repoblicanism, to something more suitable for the century's end."

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Good News for the Moment

Coming up to election day, the economic barometers in the United States are almost all working for President Reagan. If he had tried to manage every current indicator to yield maximum political effect on Nov. 6, it is hard to see how he could have done any better.

The inflation rate is impressively low, yet unemployment has been declining. Interest rates remain high but have declined and have oot so far greatly inhibited growth. Even last week's news of a sharp slowdown in the rate of growth is widely regarded as a healthy cooling rather than as the start of a new recession.

There are dark sides to all this good news, in the past but also for the future. It took a deep recession in 1981-82 to wring out inflation, with enormous losses of wealth and income. And America's debt has almost doubled in four years. Borrowing to finance this has produced a dangerously high-priced dollar and a debilitating foreign trade deficit. But when the voters head for the polls, all economic indicators combined will lonk better than they have in years. It is a happy November even if no one is confident about how long it will last.

Here is the picture:

Inflation: The inflation rate, which rose above 12 percent in President Carter's term, is now below 5 percent. Driven down by the most costly recession since the Depression, inflation has stayed down because of declines in oil and food prices, wage retrenchments, productivity gains and competition from imports. Almost all ecooomists expect it to begin climbing again unless a oew recession sets in.

Unemployment: The jobless rate was 7.4 percent when Mr. Reagan came into office. The recession sent it soaring to 10.7 percent in 1982. It has now come down to 7.3 percent. Politically that favors Mr. Reagan. Economically there has been no net progress. There are more people out of work today than four years ago. Further improvement, if any, will be slow.

Personal income: Average income, discounting taxes and inflation, has risen almost 9 percent in the last four years as against 7.3 percent in the previous four. But it has risen more for the well-to-do than for the poor.

Interest rates: The posted "prime" rate for bank loans peaked in 1981 at 21.5 percent. It declined in the recession to 10.5 percent and is now 12.5. That still-high rate would have retarded growth if not for the influx of foreign investments. Mr. Reagan keeps predicting a further decline. Most economists doubt much more decline until federal deficits are reduced.

The trouble spots do not show on this conventional checklist. They are the strong dollar and the huge gap between imports and exports. Foreign investors and traders now directly influence America's prosperity.

The dollar has been strong because America's expanding ecooomy and high interest make it a good investment. But the strong dollar has hobbled America's ever more expensive exports. It also makes imports cheaper, causing a net trade deficit of $120 billion this year. Cheaper foreign goods hold down domestic prices and restrain inflation, but they also cost Americans jobs and cause a clamor for dangerous protectionism.

Sooner or later the value of the dollar against other currencies must fall. An abrupt plunge could be calamitous, forcing a sudden, sharp increase in interest rates. A gradual decline would cause prices to rise and push up interest rates at a more manageable pace.

The experts disagree about the trends of the next year or two, but most agree on one thing: Washington's heavy borrowing to finance huge deficits will make all problems worse. Sustained growth would take painful reductions of the deficits, oo matter who is elected.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan Presides Over a Split Economic Constituency

By Kevin P. Phillips

WASHINGTON — Why did Ronald Reagan fail to convey a vision of the future in his domestic policy debate with Walter Mondale on Oct. 7? One reason may be that his main constituencies — the Republican Party, conservatives, the business and financial communities — are themselves divided, particularly about economic policy. Bluntly put, if the president wins a second term he is going to have to choose between the simplistic and the complex, the parochial and the global.

Closest to the president's own ideological heart, of course, are those who call for "less government" — deregulation of the economy, a flat income tax, a gold standard (to curb government power over money) and the like. Such advocates, who call themselves conservative populists, dismiss fears of the federal deficit. Most share a simple, boosterish view of America's ability to control its destiny: a strong dollar means a strong America, and if you just keep deregulating and detaxing, the resulting surge of growth will continue to attract foreign investors.

Some of these suggestions were useful back in 1980 and 1981, especially as a counterpoint to the excessive growth of taxes, regulation and government economic involvement in the 1970s. But for a second Reagan administration the conservative populist prescription is parochial, excessive and increasingly out of date.

Spokesmen for the movement believe that small, low-tax and minimally regulated economic enclaves like New Hampshire and Singapore can provide a model for the United States today. This is clearly an illusion. So is the belief that the United States can ignore worldwide economic pressures and practices.

Much like 19th century populists in revolt against the new industrial era, today's conservative populists seem to be up in arms against cultural and technological expansion. It is an exaggeration to say that the Moral Majority, flat-tax and gold-standard movements amount to philosophic refuges from complexity, but there is something of that in their position.

In any case, in today's world it just will not do. Concern for tax reduction has led some conservatives to relative apathy about the deficit, and many refuse to face the problems created by high interest rates. Pride in a high-valued dollar has nurtured inattention to crippled export industries; and the inability to see a constructive ecooomic role for the government has meant that the United States is doing nothing to help its industries compete at home and abroad with foreign companies aided by their governments. The free market is disappearing from sector after sector. A growing number of American business leaders want Washington to help their industries, thereby "leveling the playing field."

Against this background it is hardly surprising that a second viewpoint has emerged within the president's constituency — a call for policies to deal with economic complexity, especially abroad. Many of the president's supporters in the business and financial communities now place enormous importance on reducing the deficit, even to the point of increasing taxes. Many have also come to believe in the need to reshape ad hoc policies for trade, export assistance, currency, anti-trust regulation, taxes, patents, education and technology. The need is seen for a better-coordinated blueprint if Americans are to compete with foreign businesses supported by their governments.

There is, to be sure, little support among businessmen for a liberal-style national industrial policy, with its economic planning bodies, national redevelopment banks and credit allocation mechanisms. What is favored is a centrist, bipartisan industrial strategy by which the government takes a more aggressive role in promoting American industries, exports and technologies. Failure to move in this direction could leave a second Reagan administration facing gloomy prospects in financial, export and import markets alike in 1985-86.

The challenge of the mid- and late 1980s is different, and if there is a second Reagan administration its political economics must move toward approaches that recognize complexity instead of ignoring it.

The writer is author of "Staying on Top: The Business Case for a National Industrial Strategy." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

FROM OUR OCT. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Prince Ito Is Assassinated

HARBIN, China — At nine o'clock [on Oct. 26], as Prince Hirobumi Ito, Japan's resident-general of Corea, who had just left his carriage and was walking past the guard of honor in company with the Russian military authorities, was going up to speak to the foreign Consuls, several shots were fired at him from behind. The prince fell mortally wounded. The assassin, who declared himself a Corean, was arrested. On being interrogated he said he came to Harbin to assassinate Prince Ito, as he wanted to avenge his country, for Prince Ito had had several persons executed. The assassination was evidently the outcome of a plot. The Russian Ambassador in Peking is accompanying the body to Kwan-Ching-Tsu.

1934: Japan Moots an Oil Monopoly

WASHINGTON — The proposed Manchurian oil monopoly, which would oust American, British and Dutch firms, is looked upon with suspicion here as a move in give Japan a bargaining weapon in the present conversations in London regarding the relative naval strength of the three principal sea powers. Officials here regard the oil monopoly in Japan's puppet state as exactly the type of trade exclusion Tokio would foster if permitted hegemony in that area. It is considered significant that the step has been announced almost simultaneously with Japan's claims for naval parity in London. Officials are little impressed with the statement from Tokio that protests should be directed to the state of Manchukuo.

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83-84

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cue From the Kremlin

University studies don't necessarily make experts on Soviet affairs, but the United States has experts. They are political refugees. As one such, I can give fellow Americans a simple tip whom to vote for: Any time the Russians don't like our president, then we have the right president.

VACLAV HAVEL.
Munich.

But What of Mandela?

Awarding this year's Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu was a courageous decision, but it would have made more sense to present it to Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison for more than 20 years due to his humane struggle for justice and equality within South Africa.

ROBERT BAFFOE.
Fellbach, West Germany.

Not Feeling at Home

Regarding the opinion column "Frustration With America Is Growing" (Oct. 4) by Mohammad Tarbush:

Mr. Tarbush tells of a prosperous Palestinian, a refugee in an oil-rich country since 1948, who owns residences around the world but does not feel at home anywhere; a young immigration officer can ask him at any time to justify his presence in the country where he lives and works. The general thrust of the article is that the United States and Israel are the villains of that situation.

I arrived in the United States from Europe in 1940 as a political refugee. In 1943 I became a U.S. citizen and I have felt at home ever since. Can Mr. Tarbush tell us why an Arab refugee from Palestine cannot feel at home in a nearby Arab country after 25 years of meritorious residence?

ENRICO MUSATTI.
Rome.

About EC Antitrust Law

Regarding Sherry Buchanan's Oct. 22 column on the EC developments:

The article states that "under EC antitrust law, companies are required to notify the EC Commission of any agreement with a third party." Not every such agreement has to be notified to the Commission. An agreement typically is so notified only if the parties feel that it might be in violation of Article 85 (1) of the Treaty of Rome (the European equivalent of Section 1 of the Sherman Act in the United States) but that the Commission, applying well-defined principles, might exempt the agreement from the ban of Article 85 (1), thereby making the agreement enforceable and rendering it immune from fines.

The article states: "It is often difficult for companies to figure out whether they are on the EC's black list. Such a placement prevents the companies from qualifying for an antitrust exemption." The Commission might monitor some companies more than others, but there is no "black list." Whether an agreement can be exempted has to be determined on the basis of objective rules. If the parties feel they have been wrongly denied an exemption, they can appeal the decision to the European Court of Justice.

The article states that "under current EC law, it is impossible for companies to legally merge across borders." There is no rule against mergers between companies from different EC states. Except for the coal and steel industries, to which the Treaty of Paris applies, the Commission does not have a well-defined mandate regarding mergers that have a European dimension. The Commission recently approved a cross-border proposition was the attempt by the Allianz insurance group of West Germany to take control of the British insurance company Eagle Star.

AXEL HECK.
Paris.

A Threat to Universities

In response to "Silicon Secrecy Chips Away at an Academic Tradition" (Oct. 17) by David E. Sanger:

The Vietnam War taught American universities the lesson that taking a moral stance can bring government revenge in the form of the withdrawal of government grants. Universities shifted toward technical and business studies, to the detriment of liberal arts. Now the temptation comes from the "easy" money of big business. All the colleges need to do is abandon intellectual freedom and liberty.

Bot University life is *not* business life. Knowledge is not meant to be a secret commodity for the highest payer. Once again universities have to resist a new moral menace, and one hopes that students will help.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.
London.

Anyone for Cousins?

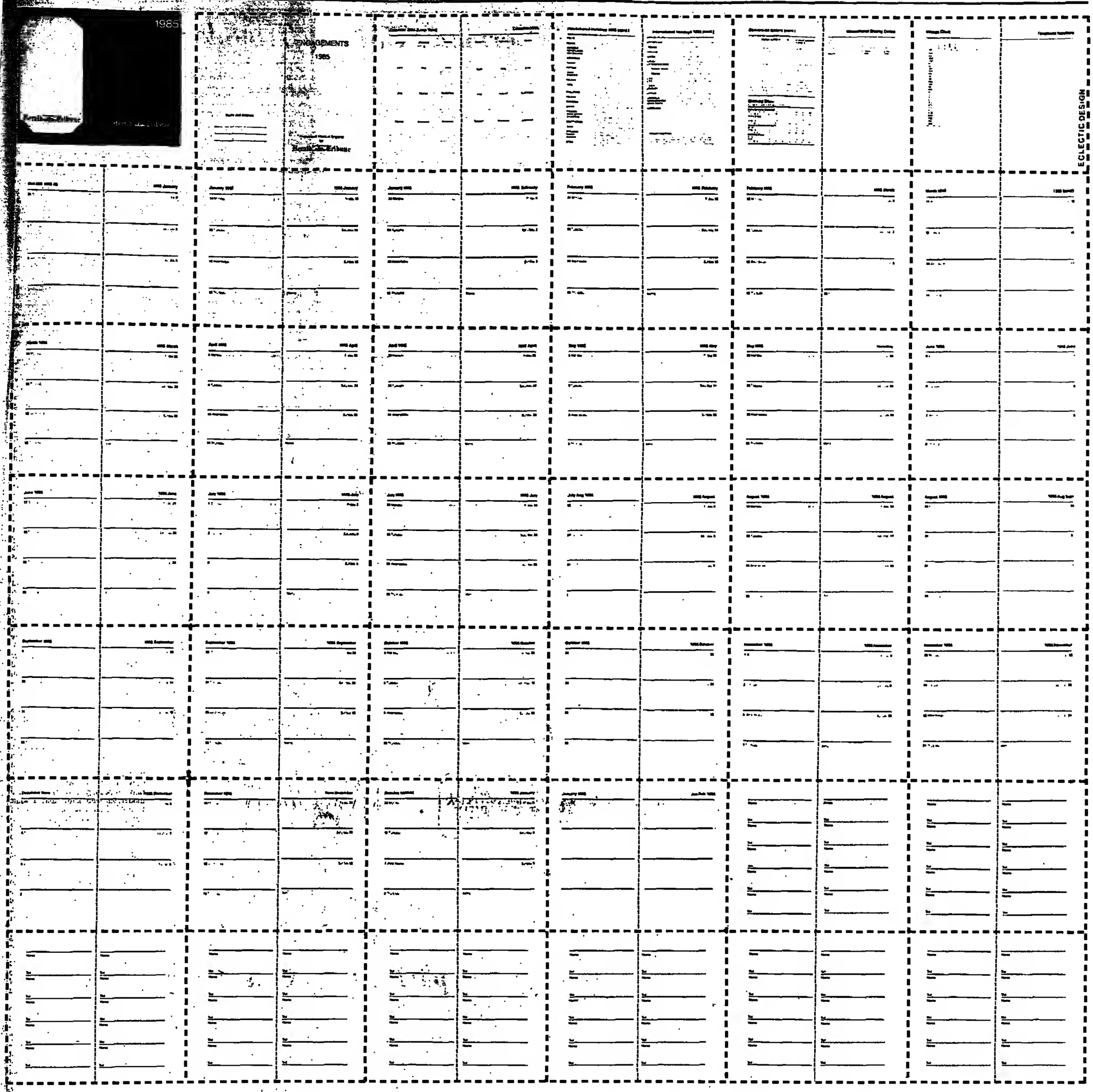
The feature "Mark McEnroe: Man in Middle" *(Oct. 20)* on tennis champion John McEnroe's middle brother made fascinating reading. Now what about a series on the champion's first cousins twice removed?

A. TORRENTS DELS PRATS.
Geneva.

A Comics Page Scoop

The American Medical Association should note the modern medical phenomenon you report *(Oct. 22)*: Dr. Rex Morgan made a house call.

T. HILLIARD STATON.
Amsterdam.



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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
SFeSP n	70009	25⅝	24¾	25¼	—⅛
Mobil	20318	30⅝	30½	30¾	—¼
AMD	15742	31½	30⅜	31⅛	—2
GenRn	13804	59	57	58¾	—3⅛
ITT Cp	11893	28⅞	27⅝	28½	—¾
TWA	11278	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
ClDatc	9618	33	30	33⅜	+2½
NSemi s	9603	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	—¼
FordM s	9524	48¼	47⅜	47½	—1¼
Motrla s	9026	34½	33	33⅝	—1⅝
LTV	8705	11⅜	10	10⅛	—1¼
AT&T n	8423	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—½
Pfizer	7864	37¼	36½	36¾	+1⅛
GMot	7840	77⅛	76½	77	—¼
AvcoCp	7716	40⅝	38¼	38¾	—⅜

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chng
Indus	1204.84	1213.45	1197.17	1204.95	— 6.07
Trans	524.48	527.00	518.90	522.98	— 3.26
Util	141.62	142.59	140.75	141.57	— 0.66
Comp	476.48	479.21	473.06	476.12	— 3.00

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	95.48	95.23	95.24	— 0.59
Industrials	110.74	110.52	110.68	— 0.65
Transp.	87.15	86.71	87.15	— 0.77
Utilities	49.28	49.20	49.24	— 0.21
Finance	93.78	93.40	93.40	— 1.02

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	486	612
Declined	1051	946
Unchanged	468	459
Total issues	2005	2017
New Highs	12	32
New Lows	33	14
Volume up	13,736,940	
Volume down	59,736,470	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 25	115,893	375,044	3,512
Oct. 24	123,152	409,082	2,915
Oct. 23	142,365	448,917	2,150
Oct. 22	135,887	486,970	682
Oct. 19	175,778	718,369	1,739

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 81,980,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 92,760,000
Prev consolidated close 112,260,070

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	225	240
Declined	305	347
Unchanged	227	258
Total Issues	757	745
New Highs	8	13
New Lows	16	16
Volume up	1,618,175	
Volume down	2,304,400	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	187.04	185.52	185.96	— 1.10
Transp.	139.00	137.8	137.82	— 1.15
Utilities	72.72	72.30	72.42	— 0.30
Finance	17.85	17.60	17.61	— 0.24
Composite	166.31	164.93	165.29	— 1.02

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	247.38	— 1.42	251.15	276.14
Industrials	267.07	— 2.13	273.38	322.89
Finance	287.57	— 0.93	286.94	270.66
Insurance	269.58	— 2.68	272.96	254.39
Utilities	229.57	— 1.66	230.52	246.40
Banks	218.52	— 0.38	218.28	198.57
Transp.	224.65	+ 0.65	225.85	275.71

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	71.29	— 0.16
Utilities	68.50	— 0.40
Industrials	74.08	— 0.13

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng
[illegible]					

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
210.40	209.15	209.31	— 1.20

NYSE Prices Fall 6.07 Points

Reuters

NEW YORK — Investor concern about mounting evidence of an economic slowdown dominated trading Friday, sending share prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower for the fourth time this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.07 points to close at 1,204.95 and a loss of 20.98 for the week. In the broader market, declining issues led gainers, by a margin of about five to two, as volume eased to 83.9 million shares from 92.76 million traded Thursday.

Stock market analysts said Friday's cuts in the prime lending rate to 12 percent — usually viewed as a favorable sign for equities — failed to give the market a much-needed boost.

"The prime rate cuts were outweighed by fears that the economy is slowing down too quickly," said Suresh Bhirud, chief investment strategist at First Boston. "The concern now is how badly that slowdown will hurt corporate earnings."

Market analyts said investors have also turned cautious out of concern that the latest crop of earnings reports will yield some big disappointments.

"Judging from the earnings already out, it's clear that the street has been far too optimistic on a number of stocks," Mr. Bhirud said.

Friday's stock market retreat was led by semiconductor and high technology issues.

Early in the day, Merrill Lynch downgraded its recommendations and trimmed earnings estimates on most of the major semiconductor issues. That move followed similar actions Thursday by Prudential-Bache and other brokerage houses.

Advanced Micro Devices fell two points to 31⅛ on volume of 1.57 million shares. Motorola dropped 1⅝ to 33⅝. Texas Instruments was off 2⅝ to 124.

National Semiconductor slipped ¼ to 11⅝ on 961,000 shares traded. The company's president, Charles Sporck, said continuing weakness in orders will hurt revenues and would last into the 1985 first quarter.

Among other technology issues, ITT fell ¾ to 28½; IBM skidded one point to 124⅛; and Textron, which recently rejected a buyout bid from Chicago Pacific, fell 1¾ to 37¼.

Bucking the trend in technology stocks was Control Data, which rose 2¾ to 33⅜ on renewed takeover rumors.

Topping the active list was Santa Fe Southern Pacific, off ⅛ to 25¼ on a turnover of more than seven million shares.

Shortly after the market opened, Santa Fe Southern Pacific repurchased a block of 6.657 million shares at 25⅜. The action was part of Santa Fe Southern's announced plan to buy back up to 10 million shares of its own stock. The block was the fourth largest in terms of shares in exchange history and, at $168,921,375, was the ninth most valuable.

Mobil was the second most active issue, falling ¼ to 30¾ on a volume of more than two million shares. On Thursday the stock rose sharply on takeover speculation.

LTV Corp. fell 1¼ to 10⅛ after reporting a third quarter loss and a suspension of payment of dividends on its common shares.

In the winners column, R.J. Reynolds industries rose 1¾ to 69¾. It said it expects to recognize a fourth-quarter gain of $270 million from the recently completed sale of its energy operations to Phillips Petroleum for $1.7 billion.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
22½	13¼	AAR	.48	2.2	19	3	22	22	22	
30½	9⅝	AGS			9	119	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
22	13½	AMCA n	1.00	6.7		5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
18¾	13⅝	AMF	.50	3.3	54	99	15½	15¼	15½	—⅛
41¼	24¾	AMR			5	2136	30⅞	30¼	30¾	+¼
20⅝	18¼	AMR pf	2.18	11.1		25	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
41½	27⅞	AMR pf	2.12	6.5		445	32⅝	32¼	32½	
25½	22⅞	ANR pf	2.47	10.9		1	24½	24⅝	24⅝	
16¼	8½	APL			4	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
68¾	40¼	ARA	2.10	3.1	14	554	68⅝	68	68¼	+⅛
69¾	44⅝	ASA	3.00a	5.3		151	56⅝	56⅛	56½	—⅝
30⅝	16⅞	AVX	.32	1.8	11	120	18⅝	18	18	—⅝
51⅞	36⅝	AbtLab	1.20	3.0	13	1804	40⅝	40	40⅛	—⅛
23¾	16⅛	AccoWd s			18	20	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+¼
27¼	12½	AcmeC	.48	2.4		11	15⅝	15½	15½	
12½	8¼	AcmeE	.32b	2.7	14	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
24⅝	11	AdmDg	.04	.2	13	28	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
18¾	15	AdaEx	2.11e	12.9		89	16½	15⅞	16⅜	—⅛
23	13½	AdvSys	.811	5.3	14	34	15½	15½	15¼	—¼
41½	25⅛	AMD			14	15737	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	—1¾

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Slow Growth of Euroyen In Europe Seen by Some

By BRENDAN BROWN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The yen is about to be put to the test. In December, Japan will lift important restrictions in the Euroyen market, in particular those limiting to a trickle the issue of Euroyen bonds. Will the unfettered yen be able to win a major share in the key European investment markets?

Skeptics argue that growth of the Euroyen will be slow. Many Europeans regard the yen as a high-risk investment and are concerned that if the U.S. economy slows sharply in 1985, the yen would be a major casualty.

Recent evidence appears to justify European reservations about the yen. The average variability of the yen against European currencies during six-month periods during the last five years has been more than 25 percent greater than that of the dollar. In addition, the yen has shown itself to be much affected by U.S. business cycles.

The yen's link to the U.S. business cycle stems from Japan's U.S. exports.

During the past two U.S. recessions, from end-1979 to mid-1980, and from mid-1981 to October 1982, the yen fell steeply. By contrast, the yen rose strongly from spring 1980 to a high against both the mark and dollar shortly before the U.S. cyclical peak of mid-1981. Since the present U.S. economic recovery started in October 1982, when the yen was at 280 to the dollar and 107 to the Deutsche mark, the Japanese unit has outperformed even the dollar. On Friday, the dollar ended in Tokyo at 245.45 yen and the mark was quoted at 80.13 yen.

THE gearing of the yen to the U.S. business cycle stems largely from the high share of Japan's exports that go to the United States — 35 percent — and to the four 'tiger economies' of the Far East — Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong — 18 percent. The four tigers' appetite for Japanese imports is, in turn, highly dependent on U.S. demand for their own exports.

The pattern of the yen reaching its highs slightly ahead of the U.S. business cycle peak is partly explained by foreign transactions in Japanese equities. Foreign demand in the Tokyo equity market usually rises when export prospects for Japanese corporations brighten at the start of a U.S business recovery and ebbs in the cycle's mature phase. In the 1975-79 U.S. upswing, the yen turned down against the dollar and the mark a full year before the U.S. cyclical peak, because of the explosion of world oil prices.

Yet it is not just risk factors that have held back European investment in the yen. Also responsible have been the tight limits on the availability of Euroyen and the barriers preventing European banks from competing freely for yen business. One important barrier will soon be lifted. From December, non-Japanese banks will be able to lead-manage Euroyen bond issues. A new type of Euroyen is to become available later in December, when banks are to be permitted to issue Euroyen certificates of deposit for the first time.

The promotional material for the Euroyen will probably stress the yen's low political risk and its strong upward trend over the past two decades. The yen's inflation-adjusted value against the mark at the end of September 1984 was 45 percent higher than the average in the 1970s and 75 percent higher than that of the 1960s. The driving force behind the real appreciation of the yen has been the rapid productivity growth and technological progress in Japan's export industries.

The marketers of Euroyen in Europe will doubtless try to persuade customers that the upward trend will continue. Then yen bonds, for example, on which yields are now only slightly less than on mark bonds, should prove good investments. The sales promotion may back the forecast of a continuing rise for the yen by pointing to the dynamism of the Pacific region and to the

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Interest Strong in BT Sale

Yield Forecast At $4.6 Billion

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government's sale of 50.2 percent of British Telecom PLC is likely to raise around £3.75 billion ($4.58 billion), analysts said Friday.

The estimate is based on details released in a preliminary draft of the prospectus for the public offering, which is expected to be the biggest in history.

Release of the draft came amid widespread expectations that the sale of the state-owned telephone company's shares will attract strong demand. "It's a very safe place for institutions to be placing their money, and most people do seem to be favorably inclined to it now," said Alan MacKenzie, an analyst at Grieveson, Grant & Co.

Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., the merchant bank advising the government on the sale, said the shares are expected to be offered at a gross dividend yield of at least 7 percent. Based on BT's indicated dividend policy, a 7-percent yield would imply an offer price of about 133 pence a share.

Several investment analysts said they expected a yield of about 7.5 percent, implying a price of around 125 pence for the 3.01 billion shares on offer. Because of the sale's unprecedented size, the government is straining to make the offer attractive and avoid the dismal reception accorded to some previous sales of state-owned companies.

The government's advisers plan to announce the price Nov. 16. The prospectus is to be published Nov. 20, and applications to buy the shares are expected to be due Nov. 28.

Kleinwort officials said they believed that at least 20 percent of the shares could be sold overseas. But the decision on how many shares to sell abroad hinges on demand at home. The government has appointed securities firms to coordinate sales of the shares in Japan, the United States, Canada and Switzerland.

The preliminary sale document also provided profit forecasts broadly in line with expectations.

BT predicted pretax profit of at least £1.35 billion in the year ending next March 31, up 36 percent from last year. But about £250 million of the expected increase relates to special factors, including the end of certain provisions for depreciation, lower pension costs and a decline in interest charges resulting from a new capital structure.

The underlying growth in pretax profit would be about 11 percent.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Kodak Expands Into Electronics With Production of Floppy Disks

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eastman Kodak Co., whose main business of providing film, cameras and light-sensitive paper has stagnated in recent years, has announced that it would greatly increase its production of computer floppy disks.

Industry analysts termed the move part of long-term, multimillion-dollar effort by Kodak to evolve from a pure photography company to an electronics concern.

Kodak executives said this week that they would form a new division, Electronic Media Manufacturing, to produce conventional disks for personal computers and high-density disks for larger machines. Production of the computer memory devices would begin in 12 months.

Meanwhile, they said, the company would buy disks elsewhere and sell them under Kodak's name. The company already makes a small number of disks at its Spin Physics Inc. division, based in San Diego.

Although Kodak executives declined to specify how much the company would invest in disks, industry analysts said the company plans to make electronic storage of information, which would include the floppy disks, a major part of its business. These experts said the revenue produced could eventually rival that from film and photographic paper for Kodak.

"This is not a few million dollars we're talking about — we're discussing an investment of tens of millions of dollars, perhaps hundreds of millions," said Eugene Glazer, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

In general, most analysts interviewed were pleased by Kodak's announcement. They said that the bigger investment in disks illustrated Kodak's willingness to turn away from the slow-growth amateur-photography business. And they called the move a logical step in that disk manufacturing and film manufacturing both involve coating plastic with chemicals.

"We've been in the business of coating a flexible base for more than 100 years; we know about coating," said J. Phillip Samper, a Kodak executive vice president.

Kodak officials maintained that the company was not really new to electronic storage. The Spin Physics division, they said, also makes electromagnetic recording heads and the company's Datatape subsidiary makes recording instruments that use magnetic tape. As well, in the last 18 months Kodak has begun selling a disk drive as well as a video recorder and videotape. Disk drives hold floppy disks and arrange data on them.

Associated Press

An engineer at Eastman Kodak testing a disk drive for use with small computers.

The market in which Kodak is expanding, however, while growing some 40 percent a year, is also highly competitive. According to Dataquest, a research firm based in San Jose, California, 60 companies are making floppy disks in the United States, with virtually all of the disks alike.

Two of the industry's early leaders, Dysan Corp. and Verbatim Corp., have announced sharp earnings drops and layoffs following steep price reductions. And Kodak is not the only large corporation wanting a share of the market: TDK Corp. and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. already have established positions, and Polaroid Corp. and Capitol Records Inc. recently introduced their own disk products.

"It's a rough game, these floppy disks, and it's going to get rougher," said Brenda L. Landry, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co.

U.S. Prime Rate Trimmed to 12% By Major Banks

United Press International

NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks began lowering their prime lending rates to 12 percent on Friday, reflecting a drop in other short-term charges and the slowing U.S. economy.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. led the move by lowering its rate from 12½ percent, effective Monday. Bankers Trust Co. followed, dropping from 12¾ percent, effective immediately.

Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, Bank of America, Continental Illinois National Bank and Marine Midland Bank then lowered their rates from 12½ percent, effective next week.

Most of the large U.S. banks had cut their prime lending rates by a quarter-point to 12½ percent last week, but Bankers Trust had adopted the 12¾ rate.

The prime rate is the base upon which banks compute interest charges on short-term business loans and is an indicator of the direction of interest rates charged generally.

At the start of the year, the prime rate stood at 11 percent. It climbed to 13 percent in June. The rate's all-time high was 21½ percent, set in December of 1980.

Meanwhile a key short-term interest rate, the federal funds rate, was trading Friday at 9½ percent, well below the double-digit levels that prevailed for most of the previous four months.

Analysts watch the federal funds rate in determining the banks' cost of funds. It is what banks charge each other for overnight loans of excess reserves.

The drop in the federal funds rate led to speculation that the Federal Reserve had eased credit to bolster the slowing economy. However, the Fed's report late Thursday that the broadest money supply measure known as M-1 rose $1.8 billion in the latest statistical week, along with other data, indicated the central bank had not eased its credit policy.

Some experts, such as David M. Jones, senior vice president at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., suggested the "the Fed will wait another week or so to determine how October is shaping up in terms of money growth before it considers another easing move."

Mexico and Egypt Agree To Cuts, Yamani Says

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said Friday that Mexico and Egypt had agreed to cut oil production as part of an effort to stabilize prices.

Sheikh Yamani also predicted that the spot crude oil price would rise to $29 a barrel by the end of November from the current price of just above $28 for Saudi Arab light, the OPEC benchmark grade.

He declined to speculate on how much Mexico and Egypt, which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, might cut their output.

Sheikh Yamani said he favored a cut in OPEC's production that would be moderate enough to not push oil prices above current levels. Proposals for a cut are to be discussed at the OPEC ministerial meeting, which opens Monday in Geneva. The price differentials between heavy and light crudes was also expected to be a major topic.

Sheikh Yamani hinted that Saudi Arabi, OPEC's largest producer, favored a reduction in the cartel's daily output by some 1.5 million barrels per day.

He said the main purpose of his visit to Norway was to clear up misunderstandings about a recent announcement by Statoil, the state-owned oil company, that it would cut its official price by $2 a barrel to $28.

"We all thought this was politically motivated," Sheikh Yamani said. Following talks with Kare Kristiansen, the Norwegian oil and energy minister, Sheikh Yamani said such thoughts "had been removed from my mind" and that Norway's decision had been made for economical reasons.

However, Mr. Kristiansen said that "There have been no promises given" to OPEC. He emphasized that Statoil's decision resulted from the gap between the contract price and spot price of crude oil.

Other officials said that — while Norway would take OPEC's views on its pricing policies seriously — the cartel's influence to the world was declining.

"Yamani is coming from one of the big producers to pay a visit to one of the small brothers, but that brother isn't so small anymore," one Norwegian official said.

Industrial Output in Japan Declines

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's industrial production fell 0.7 percent in September, the first monthly decline in six months, according to preliminary figures released Friday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The industrial production index, base 1980, stood at a seasonally adjusted 117.2 last month, down from a revised 118.0 in August. The unadjusted September index was 9 percent higher than a year earlier, the smallest year-on-year gain in 10 months.

Separately, banking sources in Tokyo said that the country's long-term credit banks have decided to cut their prime rate to 7.6 percent from 7.9 percent, effective Monday.

The cuts came as the Bank of China reported from Beijing that Japanese Export-Import Bank had agreed to lend $2.4 billion to China for oil and coal development. Japan has extended about $7 billion in low-interest credits to China since 1979.

In addition, the Japanese banks have set a 6.7-percent coupon on their new November five-year bank debentures. The debentures, major fund-raising instruments, carried a 7-percent coupon on the October issue.

The cut in the banks' lending rate was larger than expected and increases the prospect of a 0.3-point reduction in the coupon on 10-year government bonds to 6.8-percent in November from 7.1 percent in October, the sources said.

The Finance Ministry and the bond underwriters syndicate are expected to start negotiations on a coupon cut early next week.

Another set of economic figures released Friday showed Japanese consumer spending in August, adjusted for inflation, fell an average 0.3 percent from a year earlier. The government's management and coordination agency said it was the first fall in five months and followed a 0.2-percent year-on-year gain in July.

■ **Part of U.S. Note Bought**

Several Japanese securities houses bought about $400 million of a new $1-billion, three-year 11-month note auctioned Thursday by the U.S. Treasury, securities industry sources told Reuters in Tokyo.

They added that Nomura Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co. successfully bid for $200 million and $150 million, respectively.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 26, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Glder.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.4225	4.182	112.78 *	36.755 *	0.1819	—	5.586 *	137.48 *	139.47 y
Brussels(a)	61.265	74.88	20.1975	6.5875	3.2523 *	17.90	—	24.64	24.98 *
Frankfurt	3.036	3.7075	—	32.59 *	1.611 x	88.68 *	4.954 *	121.95 *	1.2365 *
London (b)	1.2202	—	3.7141	11.3945	2.301.60	4.178	75.845	3.042	299.865
Milan	1,884.00	2,301.00	620.69	202.19	—	558.49	30.742	756.59	7.67
NewYork(c)	—	1.2215	3.042	9.335	1,888.00 *	3.4295	61.40	2.4995	245.90
Paris	9.315	11.38	306.91 *	—	4.948 x	272.20 *	15.1885 *	374.45 *	3.796 *
Tokyo	245.50	299.87	80.83	26.37	13.05 *	71.69	400.45 *	98.67	—
Zurich	2.4885	3.0377	82.02 *	26.715 *	0.1322	72.745 *	4.0605 *	—	1.0136 *
1 ECU	0.7355	0.6021	2.2293	6.842	1,384.00	2.5149	45.0472	1.8291	180.446
1 SDR	0.99671	0.81624	3.02382	9.28435	1,877.30	3.4112	61.1282	2.4828	244.493

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.848	Australian $	1.1792	0.1185	Irish £	8.4818	0.4622	Singapore $	2.1635
0.047	Austrian schilling	21.27	0.0021	Israeli shekel	487.75	0.5565	S. African rand	1.797
0.0142	Belgian fin. franc	61.70	3.33	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3003	0.0012	S. Korean won	814.75
0.759	Canadian $	1.3175	0.4159	Malay. ringgit	2.4045	0.0039	Span. peseta	178.33
0.0912	Danish krone	10.965	0.1137	Norw. krone	8.795	0.1158	Swed. krona	8.6375
0.1381	Finnish mark	6.2265	0.0498	Phil. peso	20.09	0.0254	Taiwan $	39.30
0.0031	Greek drachma	324.15	0.0062	Port. escudo	160.771	0.0435	Thai baht	22.975
0.1282	Hong Kong $	7.805	0.2809	Saudi riyal	3.5598	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6725

£ Sterling: 1.2019 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Oct. 26

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9 9/16 - 9 7/16	5½ - 5⅜	4⅝ - 4⅜	10 9/16 - 10 7/16	10¼ - 10½	9⅝ - 9⅝	8⅞ - 9⅝
2M.	9⅝ - 10	5½ - 5⅜	4 7/16 - 4 5/16	10½ - 10⅜	10 5/16 - 10 1/16	9⅝ - 9⅝	8⅞ - 9⅝
3M.	10⅛ - 10¼	5¾ - 5⅝	5 1/16 - 5 1/16	10½ - 10⅜	10 9/16 - 10⅜	9½ - 9⅜	9 - 9⅛
6M.	10½ - 10⅜	5⅞ - 5⅝	5 1/16 - 5 1/16	10 5/16 - 10 1/16	11 1/16 - 11½	9⅝ - 9⅝	9⅛ - 9⅜
1Y.	10 9/16 - 11 5/16	5 9/16 - 5 3/16	4⅞ - 5	10 9/16 - 10 3/16	11¾ - 12	10 - 10¼	9½ - 9⅜

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

Oct. 26

1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
9 9/16 - 9 7/16	9 9/16 - 9 7/16	10 - 10⅛	10⅜ - 10½	10⅞ - 11

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9
Federal Funds	9⅝	9⅞
Prime Rate	12-½	12-½
Broker Loan Rate	10.25	10.25
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9.45	9.25
3-month Treasury Bills	9.31	9.19
6-month Treasury Bills	9.52	9.40
CD's 30-59 days	9.20	9.25
CD's 60-89 days	9.31	9.30
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.55	5.55
One Month Interbank	5.90	5.90
3-month Interbank	6.10	6.10
6-month Interbank	6.10	6.10
France		
Intervention Rate	11	11
Call Money	11	10 7/16
One-month Interbank	10⅛	10 7/16
3-month Interbank	10⅝	10⅝
6-month Interbank	11 9/16	11 5/16

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	10½	10½
Call Money	10¼	10⅛
91-day Treasury Bill	9 9/16	10⅛
3-month Interbank	10⅛	10 7/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6⅞	6⅞
60-day Interbank	6⅞	6⅞

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

Gold Prices

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	337.95	338.60	— 1.60
Luxembourg	338.25	—	— 2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	339.71	338.74	— 2.04
Zurich	338.25	338.15	— 1.60
London	338.15	337.60	+ 0.20
New York	—	337.50	+ 0.10

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S.$ per ounce.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in Austria for a holiday.

Strong Corporate Profits Are Bright Spot in Europe

Results Are Boosted by Surging Exports to U.S., Tight Rein on Interest Rates

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Corporate profits have been surprisingly strong this year in Western Europe, making a bright spot in Europe's otherwise lackluster economic picture.

Profits have been aided by surging exports to the United States, a rise helped by the strong dollar. Conservative economic policies by European governments have also helped by lowering government budget deficits and keeping down interest rates. Meanwhile, industrial productivity has been rising.

Because of these factors, profits are expected to continue to improve throughout 1985, according to dozens of corporations and research institutes throughout the European Community and Scandinavia.

Industry analysts say the improvements, if they continue, could have wide impact on the ability of European industry to compete more effectively in world markets.

Improved first-half and third-quarter profits reported recently by private and state-controlled companies reflect the upward trends in such sectors as chemicals, food, electronics, oil, packaging, paper, pharmaceuticals, textiles and tobacco.

Many companies have posted their best results in a decade. For example, BASF AG, West Germany's largest chemical company, recently reported that world group first-half profit rose 106 percent to a record 1.25 billion Deutsche marks ($413.9 million), which exceeded the most optimistic forecasts by stock exchange analysts in West Germany.

"We all have been somewhat surprised, but there is no doubt that European companies are doing much much better, including nationalized companies here in France," said Jean-Guy de Wael, general manager for economic research at the state-owned Paribas banking group of France.

A Paribas survey says the average, combined, per-share earnings of 85 French corporations listed on the Paris Bourse will rise by an estimated 12.4 percent this year after a 9.3-percent rise in 1983. A rise of nearly 15 percent is seen for 1985.

Another conclusion emerging from recent studies by U.S. and European investment banks and the EC Commission is that the improved earnings can play a crucial role in helping reverse the deterioration in European competitiveness with other major industrialized areas of the world, notably the United States and Japan.

"The improvement in European corporate profitability in 1983 and 1984 has clearly outstripped the rate of economic recovery, international or European," said J. Paul Horne, European economist for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., a New York investment bank. Among the factors cited by Mr. Horne and other analysts is a dramatic slowing of the rise in European wage costs during the past several years. This "could help or slow the deterioration of European industry's overall competitiveness vis-a-vis the U.S. and Japan," Mr. Horne concluded.

According to EC Commission estimates, unit labor costs for the 10-nation area will rise by an average 3.2 percent this year, representing the smallest increase in more than a decade.

A similar picture has emerged in Sweden, where net profit margins of large, medium and small-sized Swedish companies this year have more than doubled from 1982, according to the National Insitute for Economic Research.

Nearly 75 percent of the profits gains in Sweden are being generated by exports, which a Swedish government official partly attributed to the cumulative effects of devaluations of the krona in 1981 and 1982. "Here as in the rest of the Europe, moderate wage agreements with unions have helped," he added.

The gradual elimination of indexing wages to inflation throughout EC countries, and heavy investments by European industry in fuel-efficient, labor-saving plants also has played a key role in boosting profits. In some countries, notably Britain, higher profits have enabled companies to reduce their corporate indebtedness, according to Mr. Horne.

Improved profits have not led to new job creation in Europe, however. "The employment problem in Europe remains the the most intractable," said Michel Emerson, director of macroeconomic analyses at the EC Commission.

He blamed the widespread reluctance in Europe to create jobs on the fact that real labor costs were rising faster in Europe than in the United States while the return on capital employed was falling in Europe and rising in the United States. "These relative trends have built up cumulatively to a massive difference in the incentives to employ," Mr. Emerson said.

■ **EC Urges Growth Measures**

The European Commonity Commission called Friday for measures to boost growth in the 10-nation grouping, predicting that continued economic recovery would not be enough to cut unemployment next year, Reuters reported from Brussels.

In its annual economic report, the commission said the economies of the 10 member countries should grow by 2.2 percent this year and by 2.3 percent in 1985. But the number of jobless would still increase another half point to 11.5 percent in 1985, it warned.

A minimum of 2.5 percent growth was necessary to cut unemployment. In 1982 and 1983 the community failed to achieve even 1 percent growth, the commission said.

The commission said it was proposing measures to expand employment, including more flexible working hours, a reexamination of labor market regulations, and a freeze on real wages.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

China Grain Move Surprises Experts

WASHINGTON — China's unexpected decision to export grain could signal a desire to compete with the United States for Asian and Soviet markets, according to Western analysts.

China has traditionally been a major grain importer and many U.S. traders were taken by surprise when Beijing began exporting this year.

Some feel that China's uncharacteristic foray into the grain-exporting business is temporary but others say the change could be permanent. A government specialist on China trade said Thursday that he thought China wanted to penetrate the Japanese market.

The U.S. Agriculture Department said recently that Chinese maize exports were competing with U.S. shipments in Asia. Last week it said it believed China made a substantial sale of soybeans to the Soviet Union this year.

Japanese traders returning from the recent trade fair said China wants to export one million tons of maize annually to Japan. U.S. traders said that Japan has bought about 500,000 tons of Chinese maize so far this year.

Japanese traders said China had sold about 200,000 tons of maize to South Korea at $10 to $15 per ton cheaper than U.S. prices.

The traders also told of unconfirmed reports of Chinese maize and soybean sales to the Soviet Union.

NYSE Highs-Lows Oct. 26

NEW HIGHS 12

Avco Corp	Avco 3 20pf	Capit Hols	Christiana
Macmillan	MichEnRes	Revnlding	PolmCorp
StJos LtPw	TriGPL 7 50p	Tnwld 1 90p	Walgreen

NEW LOWS 23

ADT	Armcoinc	BaldorElec	BrockHtl
Buttes Gas	Conergy n	ContIllind n	Coawld
Coawld pf	EnterraCp	GEC Intl	Gearhind
Gemini Inc	Gulf Resrc	Ideal Basic	KanebSvc
LTV 3 06pf	Nwst ad pf	Navoind	Omnicare
Shaklee	Showboat	WhitCn pfC	

U.S. Futures Oct. 26

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.18	3.37½	Dec	3.62	3.62	3.58¾	3.60	—.03
4.04	3.44	Mar	3.65	3.65¾	3.63½	3.64	—.03
4.05	3.50	May	3.61	3.61	3.58½	3.59¼	—.02¾
3.90	3.35	Jul	3.44¾	3.45½	3.43½	3.43¾	—.02
3.76½	3.41	Sep	3.49¾	3.49¼	3.48	3.48	—.02
3.63	3.56	Dec				3.60½	—.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,910
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,774 up 298

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.33	2.75	Dec	2.77¾	2.78¼	2.77	2.77¼	—.01
3.25½	2.82	Mar	2.84¼	2.84¾	2.83½	2.83¾	—.01
3.30	2.85½	May	2.90	2.90	2.88¾	2.89¼	—.00¾
3.31	2.86¾	Jul	2.92¾	2.93	2.91¾	2.92¼	—.00½
3.31½	2.81¼	Sep	2.87½	2.87¾	2.87¼	2.87½	
2.95	2.73½	Dec	2.83	2.84	2.83	2.83½	
3.18	2.82	Mar	2.90½	2.90½	2.90½	2.90½	—.00½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,000
Prev. Day Open Int. 146,555 off 1,257

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7.72¼	5.68¾	Nov	6.29	6.31	6.24¼	6.27	—.02
7.79	5.80½	Jan	6.37½	6.40½	6.34½	6.37½	—.02¼
7.90½	5.93½	Mar	6.49¼	6.54	6.48¼	6.51¼	—.02
7.97	6.01	May	6.63	6.67½	6.62	6.63½	—.04½
7.99	6.07	Jul	6.71	6.76	6.70½	6.73½	—.02
7.56	6.10½	Aug	6.72½	6.75	6.72	6.73½	—.02
6.71	6.05	Sep	6.62	6.63	6.61½	6.63	—.00½
6.68	6.02	Nov	6.58	6.60½	6.57	6.59	—.01½
6.79	6.43	Jan	6.71	6.73½	6.71	6.73½	—.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,918
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,439 off 1,033

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 150 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
227.00	147.20	Dec	158.40	158.40	155.40	155.70	—2.70
208.00	150.20	Jan	161.30	161.30	158.60	158.90	—2.70
209.00	155.50	Mar	167.50	167.50	164.90	164.00	—2.70
205.00	165.00	May	172.00	172.00	169.80	170.30	—2.30
196.50	163.20	Jul	176.50	177.00	174.50	176.00	—1.20
179.00	163.50	Aug	177.50	177.50	177.30	177.00	—.50
178.00	163.00	Sep	178.00	178.00	178.00	177.00	—.50
177.90	163.50	Oct	178.50	178.50	178.00	171.00	—.50
179.00	170.00	Dec	177.50	177.50	177.00	177.00	—.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,521
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,322 off 352

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30.90	22.75	Dec	26.65	23.45	26.61	27.30	+.59
30.50	22.85	Jan	25.90	26.35	25.80	26.15	+.20
30.40	22.95	Mar	25.35	25.45	25.25	25.52	+.22
30.10	22.80	May	25.55	25.55	25.10	25.37	+.17
30.30	22.70	Jul	25.10	25.20	24.95	25.20	+.17
27.20	22.50	Aug	24.85	24.85	24.70	24.75	—.10
24.90	22.50	Sep				24.43	—.12
24.00	22.90	Oct	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	—.05
24.52	23.30	Dec	24.25	24.25	24.00	24.00	—.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,000
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,470 off 780

OATS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.93¼	1.68½	Dec	1.79¼	1.80¾	1.79¼	1.80½	+.01
1.96½	1.72	Mar	1.79½	1.79½	1.78¾	1.78¾	—.00¾
1.91	1.71	May	1.76¾	1.76¾	1.76	1.76	—.01
1.78½	1.69½	Jul	1.74¾	1.74¾	1.74¾	1.73¾	—.00¾

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 112
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,609 off 6

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
65.97	62.00	Dec	63.40	63.90	63.37	63.87	+.67
65.90	62.80	Feb	64.15	64.85	64.15	64.75	+.70
67.95	63.40	Apr	66.20	66.72	66.20	66.70	+.63
67.70	65.00	Jun	66.45	66.97	66.52	66.95	+.48
66.40	63.15	Aug	64.10	64.35	64.10	64.25	+.20
65.10	61.60	Oct	62.50	62.60	62.40	62.30	+.15
64.00	63.60	Dec	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	+.40

Est. Sales 11,734 Prev. Sales 10,671
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,168 up 1,338

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
68.70	64.35	Nov	66.95	67.47	66.95	67.40	+.53
69.90	65.75	Jan	68.70	69.20	68.70	69.20	+.45
70.50	65.75	Mar	69.30	70.00	69.30	69.97	+.70
70.25	67.40	Apr	69.40	69.85	69.40	69.82	+.67
70.00	64.95	May	68.20	68.70	68.20	68.70	+.55
69.00	66.60	Aug	67.85	67.95	67.85	67.95	+.45

Est. Sales 977 Prev. Sales 741
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,578 up 15

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
58.40	45.42	Dec	46.75	47.70	46.55	47.65	+1.15
58.30	47.57	Feb	48.92	50.20	48.90	50.10	+1.18
54.45	45.10	Apr	46.70	47.55	46.62	47.50	+.98
56.40	48.40	Jun	49.95	50.75	49.96	50.67	+.97
55.77	48.95	Jul	51.00	52.00	50.95	52.00	+.98
54.25	47.50	Aug	49.20	49.85	49.20	49.75	+.00
51.25	45.80	Oct	46.72	46.90	46.50	46.70	
50.85	46.30	Dec				48.20	—.30

Est. Sales 6,563 Prev. Sales 4,461
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,458 up 304

PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
81.85	60.95	Feb	63.85	65.10	63.50	64.87	+.95
81.20	60.10	Mar	63.85	56.75	63.50	64.62	+.62
82.00	61.15	May	65.40	66.70	65.25	66.55	+1.00
82.47	62.15	Jul	66.65	67.35	66.40	67.25	+.00
80.65	60.20	Aug	64.75	64.75	64.75	65.85	+.65

Est. Sales 5,796 Prev. Sales 5,350
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,559 up 386

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
154.50	116.40	Dec	136.00	136.60	136.00	136.38	+.22
153.50	123.50	Mar	134.40	134.70	134.00	134.65	+.12
152.00	122.01	May	133.70	133.75	133.25	132.61	—.09
149.20	121.00	Jul	133.00	133.00	132.50	132.88	+.03
147.50	127.00	Sep	131.75	131.75	131.45	121.58	—.03
141.00	129.25	Dec	131.00	131.00	130.45	130.38	—.13
130.50	128.50	Mar				129.13	—.82

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 929
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,421 off 127

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
13.10	4.41	Jan	5.19	5.22	5.16	5.16	—.02
13.60	4.94	Mar	5.68	5.72	5.66	5.70	
10.50	5.25	May	5.90	6.02	5.98	5.99	—.02
9.95	5.57	Jul	6.25	6.29	6.25	6.28	+.02
9.75	5.86	Sep	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.54	+.01
9.05	6.03	Oct	6.76	6.79	6.74	6.79	+.03
9.50	6.35	Jan	7.28	7.30	7.25	7.20	—.01
9.33	7.55	Mar	7.73	7.73	7.73	7.75	+.01

Est. Sales 2,740 Prev. Sales 4,544
Prev. Day Open Int. 85,336 off 146

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2680	1972	Dec	2294	2305	2275	2295	+1
2570	1988	Mar	2228	2248	2217	2236	+8
2570	2020	May	2232	2251	2225	2240	+6
2400	2050	Jul	2250	2250	2250	2250	+2
2415	2070	Sep				2260	
2337	2125	Dec				2245	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,933
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,770 up 94

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
185.65	107.40	Nov	164.50	164.75	163.70	163.70	—.75
185.60	109.00	Jan	167.25	167.55	166.60	166.75	—.35
185.50	118.50	Mar	168.00	168.15	167.15	167.40	—.40
185.00	151.00	May	167.50	167.80	167.50	167.40	—.30
184.85	155.00	Jul	167.90	167.90	167.90	167.60	—.30
181.50	165.00	Sep	165.00	165.00	164.95	164.50	—.40
181.00	164.50	Nov	164.95	164.95	164.95	164.50	—.40
180.00	175.00	Jan				164.50	—.40
		Mar				164.50	—.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 752
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,661 up 6

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
62.20	54.70	Oct				58.30	
62.40	54.98	Nov				58.35	+.05
72.70	55.30	Dec	58.70	59.25	58.30	58.85	
92.00	56.00	Jan	59.20	59.65	59.20	59.45	
93.20	57.10	Mar	60.30	61.00	60.10	60.40	
92.50	58.45	May	61.40	62.10	61.25	61.75	
88.25	59.40	Jul	62.60	62.20	62.50	62.85	—.05
82.18	60.70	Sep	63.75	64.40	63.55	64.00	—.05
84.25	62.40	Dec	65.40	66.00	65.25	65.60	—.10
84.20	62.90	Jan				66.15	—.10
80.00	64.50	Mar	67.15	67.60	67.15	67.25	—.10
74.50	65.18	May				68.35	—.10
74.40	66.35	Jul	69.40	69.40	69.40	69.45	—.10

Est. Sales 12,000 Prev. Sales 17,883
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,922 up 1,636

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
813.8	704.5	Oct	730.0	730.0	730.0	729.6	+1.5
773.0	711.5	Nov				730.6	+1.5
1755.0	706.0	Dec	735.0	739.0	732.0	736.5	+1.5
1575.0	719.0	Jan	740.0	740.0	740.0	742.7	+1.6
1620.0	730.0	Mar	753.0	758.5	751.5	755.4	+1.8
1513.0	745.0	May	766.0	771.0	766.0	768.2	+1.9
1461.0	760.0	Jul	779.0	784.0	778.5	781.4	+2.2
1183.0	778.0	Sep				795.9	+2.5
1230.0	800.0	Dec	819.0	819.0	819.0	819.3	+3.0
1215.0	815.3	Jan				827.1	+3.0
1193.0	831.5	Mar				842.4	+3.0
1048.0	848.5	May				858.6	+3.0
945.0	866.2	Jul				875.5	+3.0

Est. Sales 16,000 Prev. Sales 32,647
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,302 up 123

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
463.00	310.00	Oct	319.00	321.00	318.50	318.50	+3.00
447.00	310.00	Jan	323.50	326.00	322.50	323.90	+2.70
447.50	328.00	Apr	331.50	333.10	330.50	331.10	+2.70
449.50	339.00	Jul	339.00	340.50	338.50	338.30	+2.80
393.00	349.00	Oct				345.50	+2.80
373.50	359.00	Jan				353.50	+2.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,606
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,933 up 489

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
139.25	133.60	Oct	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	—1.55
173.50	124.50	Dec	139.25	139.75	139.00	139.70	+.15
163.50	124.50	Mar	135.50	136.00	135.50	136.20	+.15
159.50	127.00	Jun	134.50	135.00	134.00	134.95	—.30
149.00	128.00	Sep	134.75	134.75	134.75	134.45	—.10
135.30	132.50	Dec	134.75	134.75	134.50	134.45	—.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 292
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,325 up 23

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
597.00	334.00	Oct	338.50	339.00	338.00	337.50	+.10
354.80	337.70	Nov				337.70	+.20
608.00	335.00	Dec	340.80	342.50	340.00	340.30	—.10
522.00	343.00	Feb	346.50	347.20	345.80	346.20	
514.50	350.50	Apr	352.00	353.00	351.50	351.80	+.10
510.00	357.10	Jun	358.80	358.90	357.00	358.00	+.20
485.00	357.00	Aug	364.80	364.80	364.80	364.10	+.20
493.00	372.00	Oct	371.40	371.40	371.40	370.80	+.30
489.50	375.50	Dec	377.00	378.50	377.80	377.70	+.40
485.50	385.00	Feb				385.00	+.50
496.80	392.50	Apr				392.20	+.40
435.70	401.19	Jun				400.10	+.40
428.40	408.90	Aug				408.10	+.60

Est. Sales 23,000 Prev. Sales 44,864
Prev. Day Open Int. 155,305 up 3,209

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
91.11	47.72	Dec	90.60	90.61	90.50	90.53	—.77
90.95	47.39	Mar	90.17	90.23	90.18	90.14	—.19
90.10	47.14	Jun	59.86	89.88	59.77	89.77	—.22
89.00	86.94	Sep	89.55	89.57	89.45	89.44	—.23
89.49	86.72	Dec	89.26	89.26	85.77	89.13	—.25
87.94	86.60	Mar	88.99	88.99	88.97	88.87	—.25
88.77	87.01	Jun	88.63	88.63	88.63	88.63	—.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,335
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,427 off 315

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
80-2	69-5	Dec	78-30	79	78-10	78-26	—10
79-19	70-25	Mar	78-14	78-15	78-4	75-11	—17
79-3	70-9	Jun	77-24	77-28	77-20	77-28	—17
78-15	75-18	Sep				77-16	—17
78-7	75-13	Dec				51-8	—17
75-20	75-18	Mar				77-3	—17

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,530
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,109 up 168

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
77-19	58-6	Dec	69-29	70-1	69-18	69-26	—19
77-15	57-27	Mar	69-9	69-10	68-28	69-4	—18
77-15	57-20	Jun	68-19	68-21	68-11	68-18	—17
76-2	57-10	Sep	68-5	68-5	67-28	68-2	—16
76-5	57-8	Dec	67-22	67-22	67-14	67-20	—15
72-30	57-2	Mar	67-6	67-8	67-3	67-8	—14
70-3	56-29	Jun	66-28	66-30	66-24	66-30	—12
67-28	56-20	Sep	66-16	66-21	66-12	66-21	—10
67-10	56-25	Dec	66-4	66-12	66-4	66-12	—9
67-2	56-27	Mar	65-27	66-4	65-27	66-4	—8
65-12	64-3	Jun				65-29	—7

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 142,485
Prev. Day Open Int. 254,213 up 864

GNMA (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
69-14	55-10	Dec	67-13	67-17	67-10	67-14	—9
68-29	57-6	Mar	66-23	66-25	66-10	66-22	—10
69-5	57-17	Jun	66-3	66-3	66-1	66-2	—11
68-20	59-13	Sep				65-16	—12
68-13	59-4	Dec				65	—12
65-15	58-20	Mar	64-19	64-19	64-18	64-18	—12
64-17	58-23	Jun				64-5	—12

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,195
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,270 up 110

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90.11	86.06	Dec	89.70	89.81	89.70	89.73	—.20
89.69	85.63	Mar	89.35	89.37	89.27	89.29	—.23
89.21	85.30	Jun	88.95	88.96	88.81	88.89	—.24
88.97	85.00	Sep	88.64	88.64	88.46	88.51	—.28
88.60	85.34	Dec	88.21	88.21	88.06	88.13	—.30
88.28	86.56	Mar	87.79	88.00	87.79	87.82	—.32
87.00	86.43	Jun				87.53	—.33

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,451
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,708 off 181

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
89.71	75.96	Dec	89.38	89.42	89.29	89.33	—.20
89.20	85.14	Mar	88.99	89.00	88.84	88.89	—.23
88.94	82.49	Jun	88.60	88.60	88.45	88.49	—.25
88.61	84.53	Sep	88.20	88.20	88.17	88.12	—.28
88.29	84.80	Dec	57.84	57.84	47.72	87.74	—.30
87.91	86.10	Mar	87.48	47.55	87.43	87.45	—.32
87.00	86.75	Jun	87.27	87.27	87.27	87.15	—.34

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 23,154
Prev. Day Open Int. 88,656 off 587

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.5100	1.1840	Dec	1.2190	1.2225	1.2165	1.2205	—70
1.5170	1.1860	Mar	1.2200	1.2235	1.2180	1.2220	—70
1.3350	1.1900	Jun	1.2240	1.2255	1.2215	1.2225	—75
1.4450	1.1926	Sep				1.2255	—75
1.2630	1.2015	Dec				1.2275	—75

Est. Sales 4,146 Prev. Sales 4,541
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,661 up 160

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8048	.7445	Dec	.7577	.7577	.7540	.7542	—20
.8050	.7446	Mar	.7563	.7563	.7545	.7545	—10
.7835	.7440	Jun				.7533	—20
.7582	.7507	Sep	.7540	.7540	.7540	.7523	—23
		Dec				.7523	—33

Est. Sales 899 Prev. Sales 1,078
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,848 off 1

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.12165	.10415	Dec	.10710	.10710	.10695	.10700	—65
.11905	.10395	Mar				.10690	—65
.10675	.10445	Jun				.10480	—65

Est. Sales 16 Prev. Sales 60
Prev. Day Open Int. 544

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.4080	.3202	Dec	.3313	.3324	.3294	.3304	—33
.4110	.3244	Mar	.3353	.3358	.3337	.3342	—32
.3733	.3293	Jun	.3400	.3400	.3392	.3385	—31
.3460	.3375	Sep				.3427	—30
.3482	.3482	Dec	.3466	.3466	.3466	.3466	—21

Est. Sales 26,865 Prev. Sales 32,359
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,161 up 765

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.004663	.004033	Dec	.004092	.004100	.004086	.004089	—29
.004695	.004084	Mar	.004140	.004142	.004129	.004131	—28
.004450	.004139	Jun	.004192	.004192	.004180	.004182	—27
.004483	.004258	Dec				.004280	—25

Est. Sales 7,223 Prev. Sales 6,554
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,422 up 618

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5000	.3915	Dec	.4040	.4052	.4023	.4030	—42
.5035	.3975	Mar	.4093	.4105	.4079	.4082	—42
.4900	.4035	Jun	.4142	.4150	.4142	.4136	—40
.4830	.4105	Sep	.4215	.4215	.4200	.4190	—42
.4360	.4215	Dec				.4260	—30

Est. Sales 15,860 Prev. Sales 18,217
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,983 up 104

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
229.90	120.20	Nov	133.40	135.20	132.60	135.20	—.20
221.30	130.30	Jan	144.30	148.50	145.60	147.70	—1.30
220.40	139.30	Mar	156.50	160.10	156.80	159.00	—.70
225.00	147.40	May	165.50	167.90	165.30	167.50	+.20
230.50	153.00	Jul	172.30	174.50	172.30	174.30	+.20
197.50	157.50	Sep	175.20	175.90	175.00	176.10	+.18
166.10	167.00	Nov	176.00	176.00	175.00	176.70	+.70
182.10	176.50	Jan	181.30	151.30	181.30	181.30	—.10

Est. Sales 2,151 Prev. Sales 2,286
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,191 up 114

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
78.40	63.96	Dec	67.60	68.05	67.50	67.82	—.29
79.35	65.96	Mar	68.85	69.25	68.76	69.85	—.40
79.20	67.36	May	70.08	70.30	70.00	70.15	—.30
79.85	68.46	Jul	71.20	71.40	71.16	71.20	—.40
77.50	69.10	Oct				70.75	+.25
73.00	69.35	Dec	70.30	70.90	70.21	70.90	+.40
74.75	70.18	Mar				71.90	+.55

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,889
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,362 off 1

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84.30	72.50	Nov	78.18	78.20	77.60	77.99	—.33
87.48	74.41	Dec	79.28	79.40	78.80	79.19	—.40
87.40	75.75	Jan	80.25	80.46	79.97	80.35	—.38
86.75	75.30	Feb	79.88	79.90	79.46	79.86	—.37
83.60	72.60	Mar	76.70	77.10	76.70	77.09	—.15
82.60	21.50	May				73.75	
78.40	68.00	Jun				72.20	
		Dec				.00	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,447
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,842 off 1,037

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
31.60	26.93	Dec	28.58	28.61	28.51	28.58	—.07
31.50	27.00	Jan	28.50	28.53	28.41	28.49	—.08
31.50	26.95	Feb	28.35	28.39	28.26	28.33	—.18
31.30	26.80	Mar	28.15	28.22	28.14	28.19	—.08
31.45	26.70	Apr	28.05	28.12	28.05	28.06	—.11
30.28	26.60	May				28.00	—.06
29.55	27.00	Jun	27.95	27.95	27.80	27.90	—.06
29.54	28.85	Jul	27.90	27.50	27.00	27.90	—.01
29.57	28.52	Aug				27.84	—.01
29.28	29.30	Sep	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.84	—.01
29.50	29.40	Oct				27.04	—.01
29.50	27.51	Dec				27.84	—.01
29.50	29.42	Jan				27.84	—.01
29.46	27.44	Feb				27.84	—.01
29.45	29.45	Mar				27.84	—.01
29.45	29.45	Apr				27.84	—.01
		Nov				27.84	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,809
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,279 off 2,497

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
179.20	150.70	Dec	168.35	168.85	167.90	168.10	—.85
180.25	153.30	Mar	171.30	171.00	170.85	171.10	—.85
180.70	156.10	Jun	174.80	174.80	174.80	174.30	—.85
183.90	160.00	Sep				177.70	—.85

Est. Sales 44,164 Prev. Sales 52,878
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,319 off 1,545

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
210.00	164.45	Dec	183.70	184.50	183.30	183.75	—.70
196.50	168.10	Mar	187.20	187.45	187.15	186.85	—.85
197.40	173.00	Jun	189.80	189.80	189.80	189.65	—.95

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,720
Prev. Day Open Int. 3,895 off 42

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.55	86.70	Dec	97.15	97.45	96.90	97.00	—.55
103.80	88.20	Mar	98.85	99.15	98.65	98.70	—.55
105.00	90.00	Jun	101.00	101.00	100.35	100.35	—.55
105.30	91.25	Sep	102.80	102.80	102.80	102.00	—.55

Est. Sales 8,311 Prev. Sales 11,425
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,986

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	962.60 f	963.40 f
Reuters	1,902.90	1,898.30
D.J. Futures	127.51	127.33
Com. Research Bureau	254.50	254.10

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Asian Commodities Oct. 26

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	337.00	339.00	339.00	341.00
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	338.00	340.00	339.00	341.00
Dec	341.00	341.00	340.00	342.00	342.00	344.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	346.00	348.00	348.00	350.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	352.00	354.00	353.00	355.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	358.00	360.00	359.00	361.00
Aug	364.00	364.00	363.00	365.00	365.00	367.00

Volume: 23 lots of 100 oz.

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Dec	341.50	340.70	341.40	343.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	348.00	349.60

Volume: 138 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Nov	201.75	202.50	201.25	202.25
Dec	204.50	205.00	203.50	202.75
Jan	207.50	208.00	206.50	207.00
Feb	211.00	212.00	209.00	211.00
Mar	215.00	217.00	213.00	215.00

Volume: 55 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Nov	177.00	177.50	176.75	177.25
RSS 1 Dec	180.00	180.50	179.50	180.00
RSS 2 Nov	167.75	168.75	167.75	168.75
RSS 3 Nov	165.75	166.75	165.75	166.75
RSS 4 Nov	158.75	160.75	158.75	160.75
RSS 5 Nov	150.75	152.75	150.75	152.75

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Nov	1,120	1,150	1,120	1,130
Dec	1,125	1,140	1,120	1,130
Jan	1,110	1,140	1,110	1,130
Feb	1,105	1,140	1,080	1,120
Mar	1,105	1,123	1,070	1,120
Apr	1,100	1,135	1,060	1,110
May	1,100	1,120	1,050	1,110
Jly	1,100	1,120	1,040	1,100
Sep	1,100	1,120	1,040	1,100

Volume: 4 lots of 25 tons.

DM Futures Options Oct. 26

Chicago Mercantile Exchange.
W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Dec	Calls-Settle Mar	Puts-Settle Dec	Puts-Settle Mar
31	2.10	—	0.12	0.46
32	1.38	2.03	0.30	0.74
33	0.72	1.47	0.70	1.15
34	0.36	1.01	1.34	1.68
35	0.19	0.76	2.10	2.30
36	0.10	0.52	2.98	—

Estimated total vol. 3,323
Calls: Thu. vol. 2,714 open int. 857
Puts: Thu. vol. 34,114 open int. 18,211

London Commodities Oct. 26

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton. Gold in U.S. dollars per ounce.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
SUGAR						
Dec	138.20	138.00	137.20	138.40	138.00	139.00
Mar	155.00	153.40	153.40	154.00	155.00	155.20
May	162.00	160.20	160.40	160.80	162.00	162.20
Aug	170.00	169.00	168.40	169.80	170.00	170.20
Oct	177.40	177.20	177.40	177.60	178.20	178.40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	183.00	185.00	184.60	186.80
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	199.40	200.40	199.00	201.60
1,884 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Oct	2,032	2,000	2,000	2,300	1,900	2,300
Dec	1,965	1,934	1,951	1,918	1,933	1,934
Mar	1,929	1,900	1,916	1,918	1,897	1,906
May	1,929	1,908	1,920	1,921	1,903	1,906
Jly	1,936	1,915	1,925	1,930	1,910	1,911
Sep	1,935	1,917	1,927	1,935	1,913	1,914
Dec	1,910	1,888	1,897	1,900	1,890	1,892
Mar	1,888	1,888	1,889	1,890	1,890	1,900
3,821 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	2,520	2,506	2,512	2,514	2,518	2,511
Jan	2,336	2,325	2,326	2,331	2,327	2,328
Mar	2,250	2,236	2,236	2,239	2,237	2,239
May	2,221	2,210	2,210	2,212	2,210	2,212
Jly	2,215	2,206	2,206	2,207	2,205	2,207
Sep	2,250	2,205	2,205	2,210	2,202	2,205
Nov	2,200	2,195	2,200	2,203	2,195	2,200
1,648 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
Oct	229.50	228.25	228.50	230.75	229.75	231.00
Nov	233.00	231.75	232.75	233.00	233.75	234.00
Dec	237.00	235.00	235.75	235.00	237.00	237.25
Jan	236.75	235.00	236.25	236.50	237.00	237.25
Feb	235.00	233.50	234.25	235.00	235.25	235.50
Mar	230.00	230.00	228.00	231.00	233.00	234.00
Apr	227.50	226.00	226.00	228.00	225.00	226.00
2,152 lots of 100 tons.						
GOLD						
Dec	341.50	340.50	—	341.20	342.80	343.00
123 lots of 100 troy oz.						

Paris Commodities Oct. 26

Sugar in French Francs per metric ton. Other figures in Francs per 100 kg.

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
SUGAR					
Dec	1,542	1,550	1,558	1,560	+9
Mar	1,590	1,575	1,578	1,582	+10
May	1,645	1,629	1,630	1,635	+7
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,690	1,700	+10
Oct	1,770	1,747	1,735	1,760	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,785	1,820	Unch.

Est. vol.: 1,700 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,009 lots. Open interest: 15,617

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
COCOA					
Dec	2,186	2,175	2,182	2,185	+23
Mar	2,170	2,150	2,169	2,120	+23
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,170	—	+23
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,170	—	+25
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,175	—	+30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,155	2,150	+28
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,155	—	+25

Est. vol.: 123 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 122 lots. Open interest: 900

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
COFFEE					
Nov	2,790	2,775	—	2,790	Unch.
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,480	+20
Mar	2,547	2,540	2,539	2,545	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,545	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,485	2,525	+5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,480	—	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,480	—	Unch.

Est. vol.: 14 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 21 lots. Open interest: 526

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	175	—	Unch.
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	178	—	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	150	—	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	180	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	181	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	181	—	Unch.
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	153	—	Unch.

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 15

S&P 100 Index Options Oct. 26

Chicago Board

Strike Price	Calls-Last Nov	Calls-Last Dec	Calls-Last Jan	Puts-Last Nov	Puts-Last Dec	Puts-Last Jan
150	15½	—	—	—	⅛	7/16
155	10¾	13½	14¼	⅛	9/16	1
160	6¼	8½	10¼	9/16	1 7/16	2⅛
165	2 15/16	5½	7¼	2 5/16	3⅞	3⅞
170	1 3/16	3⅛	4⅝	5⅝	6⅜	6⅝
175	⅜	1 11/16	2⅞	10½	10½	10¼
180	⅛	13/16	1½	—	—	—

Total call volume 123,840
Total call open int. 494,343
Total put volume 72,924
Total put open int. 254,688
Index:
High 165.46 Low 164.12 Close 164.46 —0.86

London Metals Oct. 26

Figures in sterling per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.

	Today		Previous	
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	1,076.50	1,077.50	1,056.00	1,056.50
3 months	1,101.00	1,101.50	1,081.00	1,081.50
Copper cathodes:				
spot	1,080.00	1,082.00	1,060.00	1,065.00
3 months	1,100.00	1,102.00	1,081.00	1,083.00
Tin: spot	9,755.00	9,765.00	9,480.00	9,490.00
3 months	9,746.00	9,750.00	9,446.00	9,467.00
Lead: spot	345.00	346.00	346.00	347.00
3 months	353.00	353.50	353.50	354.00
Zinc: spot	637.00	638.00	640.00	642.00
3 months	637.00	638.00	637.00	638.00
Silver: spot	599.00	600.00	603.00	604.00
3 months	614.00	615.00	619.00	620.00
Aluminium:				
spot	926.00	937.00	910.00	911.00
3 months	962.00	962.50	936.50	937.00
Nickel: spot	3,930.00	3,940.00	3,890.00	3,900.00
3 months	4,008.00	4,010.00	3,970.00	3,975.00

Dividends Oct. 26

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
CASH EXTRA				
Donahue Inc		.14	12-3	11-19
INCREASED				
Amer Natl Ins	Q	.27	12-14	11-30
Avery Intl	Q	.15	12-19	12-5
Donahue Inc	Q	.18	12-3	11-19
FMC Corp	Q	.55	12-31	12-7
Great Lakes Forest	Q	.40	1-2	12-7
Krueger Co	Q	.08	11-26	11-16
Omark Industries	Q	.27	12-13	11-9
Snap-On Tools	Q	.25	12-10	11-19
INITIAL				
Rollins Env Svc	Q	.02½	12-20	12-13
OMITTED				
Armco Inc				
LTV Corp				
Omnicare Inc				
Preway Inc				
STOCK SPLITS				
KLA Instruments — 3-for-2				
Rollins Environmental Svcs — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
AVX Corp	Q	.08	12-4	11-7
AlaTenn Res Inc	Q	.55	12-3	11-9
Alexander Baldwin	Q	.30	12-6	1-15
Amer Controlled Ind	Q	.23	12-10	11-23
Amer Indemnity Fin	Q	.28	11-15	11-7
Ass Dry Goods	Q	.65	12-1	11-9
Belo (AH) Corp	Q	.18	12-17	11-9
Cross (AT) Co	Q	.18	11-22	11-8
Donnelley Sons	Q	.25	12-1	11-9
German-Rupp	Q	.22	12-10	11-9
Graham Corp	Q	.08	12-3	11-5
Guilford Mills	Q	.17	1-2	12-14
Hexcel Corp	Q	.15	11-19	11-5
Idle Wild Foods	Q	.20	11-15	11-1
Litton Industries	Q	.50	1-1	11-14
Louisville Cement	Q	.25	12-3	11-9
Mark Controls	Q	.16	12-28	12-14
Moss Merchandisers	Q	.04	12-31	12-14
Mobil Corp	Q	.55	12-10	11-5
Natl Distill Chem	Q	.55	12-1	11-13
Outboard Marine	Q	.16	11-30	11-16
RLC Corp	Q	.05	12-15	11-15
Rothmans Pall Mall	Q	.40	12-17	12-5
Shelter-Globe	Q	.17½	12-3	11-5
Sonat Inc	Q	.46½	12-14	11-30
Sun Chemical	Q	.12	12-51	12-14
Texas Amer Bkshrs	Q	.38	1-3	12-14
Trans Louisiana Gas	Q	.31	11-21	11-6
Vulcan Materials	Q	.61	12-10	11-21
Weigh-Tronix	Q	.07½	12-15	11-27
Westcoast Trans	Q	.26	12-51	12-7

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Cash Prices Oct. 26

Commodity and Unit	Fri	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.41	1.36
Printcloth 64/30 38½, yd	0.80	0.80
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	429.40
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	92-93	82-83
Lead Spot, lb	22-26	26-27
Copper elect., lb	62-66	68¾-71
Tin (Straits), lb	6.0647	6.4968
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.45	0.49
Palladium, oz	140-143	150-153
Silver N.Y., oz	7.31	8.985

The International Herald Tribune and Foundation for International Relations invite you to

Meet the Portuguese Government

on November 6 and 7 at the Ritz Hotel in Lisbon.

A unique opportunity to meet with the Prime Minister, ministers, trade union officials and businessmen to discuss "The Outlook for Trade and Investment Opportunities in Portugal".

For full details, please contact Susan Lubomirski, Conference Manager, International Herald Tribune at (33.1) 747.1265 or telex 612832F.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

hina Grain Move
urprises Experts

/ASHINGTON — China's unexpected de-
on to export grain could signal a desire to
pete with the United States for Asian and
ies markets, according to Western analysts.
hina has traditionally been a major grain
orter and many U.S. traders were taken by
prise when Beijing began exporting this year.
some feel that China's uncharacteristic foray
the grain-exporting business is temporary
others say the change could be permanent.
government specialist on China trade said
ursday that he thought China wanted to
netrate the Japanese market.
The U.S. Agriculture Department said re-
ntly that Chinese maize exports were compet-
with U.S. shipments in Asia. Last week it
id it believed China made a substantial sale of
ybeans to the Soviet Union this year.
Japanese traders returning from the recent
ade fair said China wants to export one mil-
on tons of maize annually to Japan. U.S.
aders said that Japan has bought about
00,000 tons of Chinese maize so far this year.
Japanese traders said China had sold about
00,000 tons of maize to South Korea at $10 to
15 per ton cheaper than U.S. prices.
The traders also told of unconfirmed reports
f Chinese maize and soybean sales to the
oviet Union.

NYSE Highs-Lows Oct. 26

Dividends Oct. 26

Tribune and
lations invite you to
Government
itz Hotel in Lisbon.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Net Increased 14% During the 3d Quarter

United Press International

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. Friday posted a record third-quarter profit of $380 million, bringing the Big Three automakers to a combined $1-billion profit, just short of last year's record earnings.

The third-quarter profit was up 14 percent from $333 million a year earlier and translates to earnings of $2.05 per share, compared with $1.83 per share.

The company's chairman, Philip Caldwell credited the improvement to improved car sales and market share, and the fact that consumers are buying more expensive products. Ford sales are up 29.1 percent so far this year, the most of any Big Three automaker — General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Ford also posted record nine-month earnings of $2.1 billion, compared to $1 billion in the first three quarters of 1983. The nine-month earnings exceed the $1.87 billion Ford earned in all of last year.

The company had worldwide sales of $11.8 billion in the quarter, up 15 percent from last year's $10.2 billion. Ford's nine-month worldwide sales were $38.9 billion, up 21 percent from $32 billion last year.

Outside the United States, Ford said it made $65 million in the quarter, compared to $102 million last year. The automaker said the lower profit in the usually strong area was due to the strong U.S. dollar, lower sales and higher European marketing costs.

Separately, American Motors Corp., reported that it posted a $2.5-million profit in the third quarter after a $9.1-million loss a year earlier. AMC said sales increased 13 percent to $1.01 billion from $776 million.

For the first nine months, AMC reported a $12.3-million profit on sales up 44 percent at $3.15 billion, compared with a $154.1-million loss on $2.18 billion sales in the year-earlier period.

Chrysler Corp. has posted a record $261.6-million profit for the quarter, and General Motors Corp., earnings of $417 million.

This brought the three automakers to a combined $1.06 billion. Last year, GM earned $737 million, Ford $333 million and Chrysler $100.2 million to set an industry record of $1.17 billion. The slightly lower results this year are due to reduced earnings by GM.

UAW Studies A New Offer By GM Canada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Canadian section of United Auto Workers union said Friday it had received a new contract offer from General Motors of Canada Ltd. and described it as a "hopeful framework" in which to settle the union's 10-day-old strike.

The UAW's Canadian director, Robert White, called the offer a "serious attempt" by GM to move toward a settlement but did not disclose the terms involved. He said the proposal would be studied by various union committees, adding that he was more optimistic about a quick end to the strike.

The stoppage by 36,000 autoworkers against GM has forced layoffs of 35,190 U.S. workers at 27 GM plants in nine states because of shortages of parts.

The two sides conducted sessions with their full bargaining teams Thursday for only the second time since the strike closed all GM Canadian plants on Oct. 17. *(Reuters, AP)*

Is Braniff Hibernating, or Is That Rigor Mortis Setting In?

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Braniff Inc. tells it, the troubled airline has resorted to a a form of hibernation to survive through the winter.

Patrick Foley, Braniff's new president, said, "We'll shrink the airline through the winter to preserve our cash, and then expand again in the springtime."

By most accounts, however, that notion is more of the excess optimism that has characterized Braniff since it came out of bankruptcy reorganization last March with hopes of winning a new niche in the competitive Dallas market. More likely, analysts say, Braniff has chosen a retrenchment that may only postpone its demise.

"Whenever a company gets smaller, it rarely works to make a company stronger," said David P. Campbell, an airline analyst for Wheat, First Securities Inc. "It usually continues to lose money — maybe less, but it continues to lose money."

"It is not a strategy that will make any difference," he said.

The carrier announced late Wednesday that it would abandon service to 10 cities, surrender 9 of its 12 gates at the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport, chop its fleet to only 10 of its 30 Boeing 727-200's, and seek to lease the rest to other airlines.

The company characterized the cities it dropped as short-haul routes. Instead, Braniff will concentrate on longer trips, continuing to serve nine cities from Dallas-Fort Worth. They include Boston, Chicago, Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Washington and Phoenix, Arizona.

Braniff also announced the resignation of its president, William D. Slattery.

The retrenchment will cost hundreds of jobs and reduce Braniff to a semblance of its former self. The old Braniff International mustered a fleet of more than 60 planes and employed 7,000 people when it filed for protection from creditors in May 1982.

Jay Pritzker, who put together a $70 million package to revive the airline and bring 2,500 people back to work, said Thursday that he had not given up on the carrier, however.

"We remain dedicated to building Braniff into a viable airline," Mr. Pritzker, the chairman of the Hyatt Corp. said in a statement.

Mr. Foley said Thursday that Braniff had already agreed to allow 10 of its planes to be used by Northeastern International Airways Inc., a relatively new carrier based in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Braniff was negotiating with other carriers, tour operators and charter services for the remaining 10 aircraft, he said.

Some creditors said Thursday that Braniff might be violating lease agreements with them by letting other airlines operate the fleet. They were not authorized to lease or sell the planes, one creditor said.

Mr. Foley said the cutback plan had been worked out months ago with Mr. Pritzker. Braniff executives and board members "Somehow, someway," he said, "we will find a way to make this airline stay in business."

The original Braniff filed for bankruptcy in May 1982, after overexpansion, high fuel prices and the 1981-82 recession left it more than $1 billion in debt. Hyatt Corp., a Chicago-based hotel company, created a new company with the Braniff name last March.

IBM Is Said to Reach Accord On Opening Plant in Mexico

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — International Business Machines Corp. has reached tentative agreement with Mexican officials on a plan to open a major manufacturing facility for personal computers here, according to sources in government, banking and business.

If approved by Mexico's National Commission on Foreign Investments, the plan would make the U.S. company the first foreign microcomputer maker to set up operations here without giving majority control to a Mexican partner. A final decision is expected next month.

The new operation, government officials say, would involve a total investment of more than $300 million, about $7 million of it in fixed assets. It would be capable of producing 600,000 units over the next five years, and would export some 90 percent of its output.

Mexico generally allows foreign companies to operate here only if majority equity comes from Mexican partners. But in February, the government announced that it would allow majority or total foreign control of companies in selected areas to generate foreign exchange.

The plant, according to a Mexican government report, would produce the PCjr, the PC-XT and possibly the recently announced PC-AT, the top of the IBM personal computer line. The operation would entail an expansion of IBM's existing facilities in El Salto, near Guadalajara in the southwestern state of Jalisco.

IBM officials in Mexico offered few details of their proposal, and a spokesman said that he could not confirm that an agreement had been reached. But the move would be in line with a recent trend among electronics companies to shift to Mexico, the Far East and other areas with low labor costs.

However, the plan has angered representatives of Apple Computer Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Co., who ceded majority ownership of their microcomputer operations to Mexican partners to enter the Mexican market. Hector Saldana, Apple's general manager for Latin America, said that, if IBM "is allowed to come in under special considerations, it would affect the ability of Apple and other manufacturers to grow."

But the president of IBM de Mexico, Rodrigo Guerra Botello, said that the proposal was within the foreign investment guidelines.

Interest High In BT Sell-Off

(Continued from Page 11)

BT also forecast net profit of £823 million, down 17 percent from the prior year. The forecast includes a large provision for deferred taxation: until this year, the state-owned company escaped taxation.

The company said it expects to pay a dividend of 3.9 pence a share for the current year. Had the sale of BT taken place at the beginning of the current year, the company said it would have expected to pay a total dividend of 6.5 pence, equivalent to about 9.3 pence with tax credits included.

To help ease the strain of the huge sale, the government plans to let investors pay in three installments: 40 percent in November, 30 percent in June 1985 and 30 percent in April 1986.

New Futures Market Delayed

Reuters

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand — The opening of a New Zealand financial futures market has been postponed until early next year, a spokesman said Friday. The new market will offer futures contracts in 90-day prime commercial bills and U.S. dollars.

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
OPERATION RIZ SIGUIRI

FONDS AFRICAIN DE DEVELOPPEMENT
FONDS INTERNATIONAL
DE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL
OPÉRATION RIZ SIGUIRI

La République de Guinée lance un appel d'offres concernant la deuxième tranche des travaux relatifs à l'opération Riz Siguiri

A. — CONSISTANCE DES TRAVAUX

LOT 1

Réhabilitation d'aménagements hydro-agricoles de la plaine ... d'une superficie de 3,700 ha en haute Guinée.

LOT 2

Construction de bâtiments, y compris les VRD y afférent-
— 6 maisons - bureaux (93 m² chacune).
— 3 postes ruraux de santé (75 m² chacun);
— 6 hangars de stockage (2,580 m² au total);
— 18 abris pour batteuses - décortiqueuses 170 m² chacun.

B. — FINANCEMENT

Le projet est financé par le Fonds Africain de développement, par le Fonds International de développement agricole et le gouvernement Guinéen.

C. — ELLIGIBILITÉ

L'appel d'offres est ouvert aux pays membres du Fonds Africain de Développement et de la Banque Africaine de Développement

D. — Les entreprises désirant participer à ces appels d'offres sont invitées à retirer contre remise d'un chèque certifié de 300 US dollars — la preuve du paiement est exigée lors de la remise de la soumission — les dossiers à partir du 20 octobre 1984 aux adresses suivantes :

— En Guinée :
• À Conakry : Au Ministère de l'Agriculture - Projet ORS - B.P. 576;
• À Siguiri : Au siège de l'ORS;
— En Europe :
• À Bruxelles : Chez Tractionel, Rue de la Loi 75, B 1040 Bruxelles. Tel.: 234.48.11.

Les offres doivent parvenir au Ministère de l'Agriculture, B.P. 576 à Conakry, République de Guinée, avant le 18 janvier 1985, 15.00 GMT.

COMPANY NOTES

Apple Computer Inc. expects to see a significant growth in European sales of its personal computers, President John Sculley said. The company is reorganizing European operations with the goal of increasing 1983/84 European revenue of around $200 million to some $500 million in two to three years, he said.

Coca-Cola Co. said it has opened a third bottling plant in China. The plant, in Fujian Province, is owned and operated by Construction and Development Corp. of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and Xiamen Light Industrial Co.

Coleco Industries Inc. said its Cabbage Patch dolls represented about 85 percent of its sales for the third quarter. The company said it had total sales of $181.3 million compared to $114.5 million in the same period last year. Coleco also produces the troubled Adam home computer.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. said it expects its full-year 1985 earnings from continuing operations to show "meaningful improvement" from 1984 levels. Colgate said its third-quarter earnings, which fell to $52.9 million from $54.5 million a year earlier, were affected by increases in marketing expenditures, price competition among household product makers, an industry-wide slowdown in health-care product sales and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar.

Compagnie Française des Pétroles named François-Xavier Ortoli, a former Gaullist minister, as its board chairman. Mr. Ortoli, a vice president of the European Community Commission, replaced René Granier de Lilliac, who is retiring. CFP also said that the board had reappointed Louis Deny, vice chairman and general manager, and that his responsibilities had been enlarged.

Dysan Corp. of Santa Clara, California, said it will report heavy operating losses for the fourth quarter ending Nov. 3 and take a $20 to $40 million writeoff due to facilities consolidation, cessation of funding certain affiliates and curtailment of some operations. The company also said it has reached a definitive agreement for its previously announced merger into Xidex Corp.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

26 October 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (b) — bi-monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$ 137.38
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 880.25*
—(d) Conbar	SF 1091.00
—(d) Equibaer America	$ 1057.00
—(d) Equibaer Europe	SF 1050.00
—(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF 1098.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 968.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 1495.00*
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG, PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 24.05
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 10.64
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 14.14
BANQUE INDOSUEZ.	
—(w) Diverbond	SF 844.40
—(w) FIF—America	$ 18.67
—(w) FIF—Europe	$ 9.81
—(w) FIF—Pacific	$ 16.32
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 97.05
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 148.57
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
—(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$ 0.0858*
—(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr	$ 9.10*
—(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf	$0.963
—(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf	£ 1.088
—(w) Brit.Universal Growth	$ 0.960
—(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$ 0.870*
—(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£ 14.71
—(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd	$1.056
—(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£ 0.227
—(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$ 1.003
—(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$ 0.825
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 32.29
—(w) Capital Italia SA	$ 10.11
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 331.00*
—(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF 101.30
—(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 103.11
—(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 103.92
—(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 10314.00
—(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF 104.68
—(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 103.90
—(d) Canasec	SF 770.00
—(d) CS Fonds—Bonds	SF 74.25
—(d) CS Fonds—Int'l	SF 102.50
—(d) CS Money Market Fund	$ 1011.00
—(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1006.00
—(d) Energie—Valor	SF 150.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 843.00
—(d) Europa—Valor	SF 133.00
—(d) Pacific—Valor	SF 162.75
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 23.45
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 86.39
Dunn & Hargitt & Lloyd George, Brussels	
—(m) D&H Commodity Pool	$ 275.82 ***
—(m) Currency & Gold Pool	$ 173.27 ***
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS	
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680	
—(w) F&C Atlantic	$ 10.43
—(w) F&C European	$ 9.62
—(w) F&C Oriental	$ 25.89
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda	
—(m) American Values Common	$ 102.50
—(m) Amer Values Cum.Pref	$ 80.27
—(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 62.58
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$ 8.64
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr	$ 117.64
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$ 20.31*
—(d) Fidelity Int'L Fund	$ 50.27
—(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$ 26.56
—(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$ 11.78
—(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 144.00*
—(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$14.80
—(d) Fidelity World Fund	$ 28.70*
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN	
London Agent 01-839-3013	
—(w) Gold Income	$ 8.84*
—(w) Gold Appreciation	$ 4.89
—(w) Dollar Income	$ 0.01
—(m) Strategic Trading	$ 105.00
GEFINOR FUNDS.	
—(w) East Investment Fund	$ 370.54
—(w) Scottish World Fund	£ 113.359
—(w) State St. American	$ 136.51
Capt.Guid.Ltd.Lon.Agent 01-4914230	
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.	
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-28715	
(m) FuturGAM S.A.	$ 112.37
(m) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$ 116.64
(w) GAMerica Inc	$ 116.58
(w) GAM Ermitage	$ 10.95
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$ 110.72
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$ 89.45
(m) GAM Park Ave	$ 106.43
(w) GAM Sterl. & Intl Unit Trust	112.00 p
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$ 114.07
(m) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$ 107.54
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 10.03
—(d) G.T. Applied Science	$ 15.09*
—(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$11.89*
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	$ 4.07*
—(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$ 24.35
—(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$ 9.22
—(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 13.65
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 10.56
—(d) G.T. Global Technlgy Fd	$ 12.87
—(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$ 25.71*
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 17.42
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund.	$41.26*
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 27.14
—(d) G.T. South China Fund	$ 12.66
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.	
1-3 Seale St., St. Helier; 0534-36331	
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.	
@(d) Inc.: Bid $9.69* Offer	$10.001*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $10.30 Offer	$10.629
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$ 1.4218
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$ 1.0277*
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$ 1.1342
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$ 0.8917*
—(w) Long Term	$ 22.63
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg	
—(b) J.F Japan Trust	Y 4727
—(b) J.F South East Asia	$ 25.47
—(b) J.F Japan Technology	Y 23026
—(b) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$ 5.44
—(b) J.F Australia	$ 4.94
LLOYDS BANK INTL, POB 438, Geneva 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$ 109.10
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF 100.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 1047.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 321.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 140.50

ORANGE NASSAU GROUP	
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670	
—(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$ 39.00
NIMARBEN	
—(d) Class A	$ 87.62
—(w) Class B - U.S.	$ 180.42
—(w) Class C - Japan	$ 86.09
PARISBAS—GROUP	
—(d) Cortexa International	$ 89.90
—(w) OBLI-DM	DM 1,224.66
—(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 94.50
—(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$ 1,049.99
—(w) OBLI-YEN	Y 104,980.00
—(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL 1030.17
—(d) PAROIL-FUND	$ 95.89
—(d) PARINTER FUND	$ 99.68
Royal Bank Of Canada, POB 246, Guernsey	
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$ 10.36
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$ 18.25
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$ 10.71*
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd.	$ 22.06
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$ 7.89*
SWISS BANK CORP.	
—(d) America Valor	SF 530.80
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 119.71
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$ 126.52
—(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL 125.04
—(d) Intervalor	SF 78.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 811.75
—(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel	SF 107.92
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF 269.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF 82.75
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 109.36
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 38.00
—(d) Bond-Invest	SF 67.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 122.500
—(d) Japan-Invest	SF 924.50
—(d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF 535.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF 196.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 42.25
—(d) Unifonds	DM 20.48
—(d) Unirak	DM 71.22
Other Funds	
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$ 20.16
(w) Alexander Fund	$ 13.22
(w) Aquila International Fund	$ 98.56
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 821.54
(b) Ariane	$ 1,431.82
(w) Trustcor Int'l Fd. (AEIF)	$ 9.90
(d) BBL FONDS	BF 6358
(w) BNP Interbond Fund	$ 102.75
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 137.90
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$ 8.36
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$10.86
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 1.82
(w) Columbia Securities	FL 104.31
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,797.35
(b) COMETE	$ 981.63
(w) Compucom Currency	$ 100.51
(d) Cons. Banks Fund	$ 1,060.00
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$ 9.43
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$ 25.74
(w) D.G.C.	$ 69.40
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$9.92
(b) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$ 953.77
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 31.63
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 31.11
(w) The Establishment Trust	$ 1.0605
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 2,640.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 11,434.55
(b) Fifty Stars Ltd.	$ 845.67
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	$ 107.28
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 207.85
(w) Forexfund	$ 8.01
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 75.10
(d) Fonditalia	$ 20.10
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$81.99
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM 44.04
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$ 93.64
(w) Hestia Funds	$ 96.24
(w) Horizon Fund	$ 1,083.05
(b) ILA Intl Gold Bond	$ 9.87
(d) Interfund SA	$ 11.25
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 335.10
(w) Int'l Currency Fund Ltd.	$ 22.05
(d) I.O. Growth	$ 21.96
(d) I.O. Gold Fund	$ 7.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 8.27
(d) Invesla DWS	DM 42.29
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 7.35
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$ 9.72
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 104.88
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 111.02
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$20.55
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$ 76.30
(d) Leicom Fund	$ 1,035.83
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$ 154.45
(d) Liquibaer	$ 1,234.00
(w) Luxfund	$ 71.33
(m) Magnafund N.V.	$ 173.08
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$ 12.15
(b) Meteore	Y 115925.00
(w) NAAT	$ 10.81
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd	$ 10,263.77
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 31.61*
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$ 91.38
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 134.18
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$ 143.75
(m) Opportunity Investors Ltd.	$ 33.43
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$ 14.53
(r) Parlon Sw. R Est Geneva	SF 1,397.00
(r) Permal Value Fund N.V.	$ 1,090.34
(b) Pleiades	$ 977.45
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$ 55.05
(b) Pri—Tech	$ 876.63
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 2,813.25
(d) Renta Fund	LF 2,722.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1,102.80
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$ 1,033.32
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 6.42
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 103.15
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$ 10.01
(w) State St. Bank Equity HdgsNV	$ 7.81
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$ 20.10
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$ 104.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$ 143.03*
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 95.95
(d) Turquoise Fund	$ 98.74
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$ 1,937.43
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$ 1,433.34
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 76.00
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$ 943.51
(b) UNI Capital Fund	$ 1017.93
(w) United Cap. Invt. Fund Ltd.	$1.19
(w) Wedge Europe N.V.	$ 47.60
(w) Wedge Japan N.V.	$ 83.97
(w) Wedge Pacific N.V.	$ 59.09
(w) Wedge U.S. N.V.	$ 51.97
(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$ 8.25
(m) Winchester Diversified**	$ 21.94*
(d) World Fund S.A.	$ 10.59
(w) Worldinvest Inc.	$ 1,058.00
(w) Worldwide Securities S/S 3½	$40.91
(w) Worldwide Special S/S 2½	$ 1,482.12

DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Belgium Francs; FL — Dutch Florin; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; a — asked; + — Offer Prices; b — bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. — Not Available; N.C. — Not Communicated; o — New; S — suspended; S/S — Stock Split; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — Ex-Rts; *** — Gross Performance Index Sept; • — Redempt-Price- Ex-Coupon; ** — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ — Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ — daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Slow Growth For Euroyen

(Continued from Page 11)

diagnosis made by many U.S. economists that Europe is suffering from economic sclerosis.

But it is the Europeans themselves, particularly the Swiss, who must be convinced by this diagnosis if the Euroyen is to grow quickly. The great majority of international investment portfolios is either owned or managed by Europeans, and Switzerland is traditionally the largest foreign marketplace for Japanese bonds.

For the Euroyen-bond market to take off, borrowers as much as investors in yen must be found. Direct issues by Japanese corporations are not feasible as long as they remain subject to withholding tax. Instead, borrowers must be drawn from foreign governments with an A-rating or better and from top-rated foreign corporations. These two categories of borrower will enjoy unrestricted access to the Euroyen bond market from Dec. 1.

Optimism about finding foreign issuers has been encouraged by the fast growth of yen lending abroad by Japanese banks during 1983-84. Yet a large share of these loans have been to supranational organizations and to several non-prime sovereign borrowers. In Europe, the only significant prime borrower of the yen this year has been France.

In their search for yen borrowers, the issuing houses could emphasize two important advantages of yen liabilities. First, they bear a low rate of interest. Second, they should fall in value at a time of a U.S. recession or of a sudden upward turn in oil price, and so offer a useful hedge.

A successful launch for the Euroyen may not be good news for Europe. A fresh wave of capital outflow, this time to the Far East, in the form of European purchases of swapped Euroyen bonds, could delay the long hoped-for fall in European interest rates. The U.S.-Japanese financial accord would then have brought an advantage to U.S. industry — a stronger yen — at Europe's expense.

The author is a currency economist at the London-based firm of Phillips & Drew.

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340	7.00-8.00	17.00-19.00	——
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360	1.00-2.00	7.50-9.00	14.75-16.75
370	0.50-1.25	4.75-6.25	10.50-12.00
380	0.25-1.00	3.00-4.50	8.25-9.75
390	0.10-0.75	2.25-3.50	6.00-7.50
400	——	1.50-2.75	4.00-5.50

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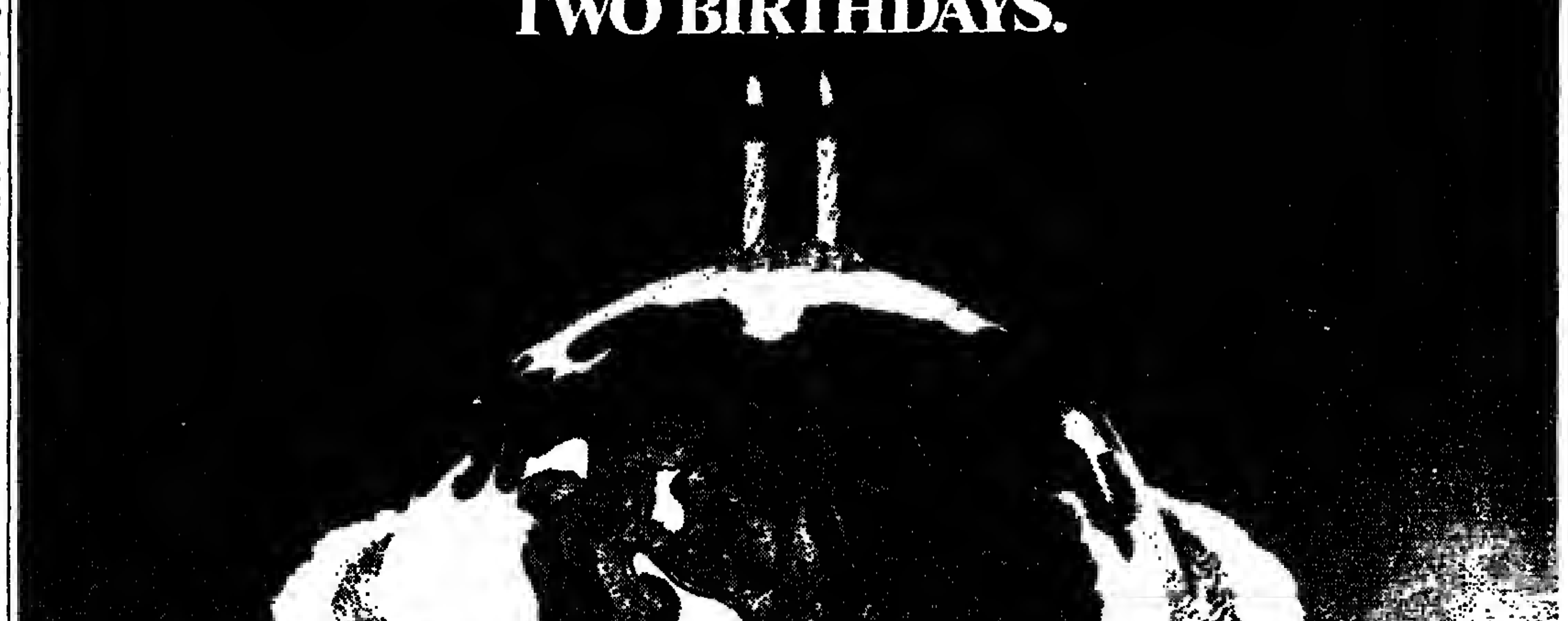

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INTERNATIONAL

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 5,890,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 6,070,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
7¼	3¾	ADI n			18	292	6½	5½	6½	
3	3	ADI wt				41	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	AIC Ph				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15¼	8¼	ALLab n	.20	1.9	11	348	11	10⅝	10¾	— ½
13½	12½	AMC n	.12e	1.0	18	13	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅜	AM Int wt				55	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	ATI				35	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
71¼	58	ATTFd n	4.60e	6.7		45	69	68¾	68⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	AcmePr				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16⅞	8½	AcmeU	.32	3.5	18	152	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	Action			34	696	12⅝	13¼	13½	+ ½
9¼	5	Acton				89	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ½
3¼	⅝	Actn wt				6	⅞	¾	⅞	
4⅛	2	AdmRs			3	0	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
25½	15⅞	AdRusl e	.14	.6	21	2933	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
24¼	15	Adobe	.24	1.4	11	37	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅜	Aepls			15	20	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Aeronc			0	48	7½	7	7½	+ ½
25¼	17½	AlliHsp	.44	2.5	7	21	17½	17½	17½	
50⅞	38⅝	AlliPub	.80	1.7	14	3	44⅞	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
9⅞	6	AlrExp			34	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
5½	3⅜	Alamco			2	96	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅞	7⅞	AlbaW	.20e	2.5	5	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	AlnTre				18	2	2	2	
9¼	5⅝	Aloha	.48r	6.7	2	123	7½	7¼	7¼	
22¼	11⅝	Alpholn	.05	.4	16	107	12½	12¼	13⅛	+ ½
2⅞	½	Allex				170	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allex wt				7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
34¼	28⅞	Alcoa pf	3.75	12.0		100z	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
23	11	AlzaCp			54	138	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
28¼	9½	Amdahl	.20	1.0	14	224	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17	7	Amedco	.00	1.0	10	222	0¾	8	8⅝	
6½	4⅜	AmBill	.16	2.5	6	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27	12¼	AExp wt				57	23⅝	22⅜	23⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	6⅝	AFruc A				74	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	
7⅜	6⅝	AFruc B				44	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9	AHlthM			8	74	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
7⅝	4	Alsrael			1	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
19⅞	14	AMzeA	.52	3.7	7	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4	½	AMBld v				57	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21⅞	17½	AMotl s	.16	.8	13	93	20⅝	20½	20½	
10⅝	5	AmOil			21	36	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
64⅞	53	APett	3.20	5.2	9	49	60¼	60	60	
8½	1	AmPln v				20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅞	10	APrec s	.22	1.3	18	22	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ¼
8½	6⅛	AmRlty			7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
6⅞	2	AScIE				152	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	Ampal	.06	3.0	4	73	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	Andal			9	100	5¼	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	3⅜	AndJcb	.27t	5.3		31	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	9	Andrea	.72	5.9	15	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
14⅞	8⅜	Angles n			6	3	10⅝	10	10⅝	
3¾	1¼	Angel wt				1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1¼	Anglo v				113	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
17	8⅞	Anthm s	.04	.4	10	163	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ½
9¼	5⅛	ArgoPl				50	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	Armtrn			8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅞	10½	ArrowA	.20	1.6	10	22	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
21	9½	Arundl			323	991	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
12	7⅜	Asmr g	.15	1.8		32	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
12⅞	8½	Astrex				120	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	AstroDr				2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Astrotc				161	3	2⅞	2⅞	
2¼	1⅛	AtlsCM				76	1½	1¼	1¼	
6¼	3⅜	Atlas wt				4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅞	32⅝	AutoSw	1.00	2.6	13	72	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ¼
25¼	14⅝	Avondl s	.80	5.3	6	6	15	14⅞	15	
		B								
3¾	2⅛	BAT	.12e	3.6		1044	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
35	21¼	BDM	.15	.5	20	3	28¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	7	BRT			9	11	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
7	3⅛	BSN			23	97	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ½
3⅛	½	BTK				17	1	1	1	
9⅞	7¼	Badger	.40e	4.3	12	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
9⅝	7½	Baker	.08e	1.8		10	8	8	8	
9⅝	7⅜	BaldwS	.32a	3.8		40	5½	8⅜	8½	
0	3⅛	Bal744 wt				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	4½	Banstr a				15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
18	6⅝	BnkBld	.48	4.0		114	0¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ½
5⅞	3⅜	Barco	.60t		27	17	2⅜	3⅜	3½	
6¼	2⅜	BarnEn			57	6	4	4	4	
6⅝	4¼	BaryRG				16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15½	11¼	Baruch	.34t	2.9	19	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11½	6	Beard				15	8⅜	8½	8⅝	
5	2⅝	BeetCh				10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22½	10¼	BeldBl n	3.00	13.5		7	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
8⅞	2½	Beltran			14	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
50	26½	BnlSIdA	.10c			10	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ¼
29¼	19	BergBr	.32	1.3	16	104x	22½	23⅜	23⅝	— ¼
30¼	12	BicCp	.60	3.1	9	27	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	
13⅞	9¼	BigV	.40	4.1	23	78	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅜
6	4½	Billrite	.15	2.9	7	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	
14	19⅝	BinkMf	1.00	4.4	11	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17¼	14	BioR B				1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	BioR A				2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
34⅞	17⅝	Blessng	.80b	3.3	7	8	22	24	24	+ ½
3⅛	1¼	BlockE				148	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
16¼	9⅝	BlountA	.41	2.5	8	28	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
17	10¼	BlountB	.36	2.2	8	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
32	17½	BolarP	.05	.2	21	7	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
22¼	13⅞	BowVal	.15	1.0		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Bowmr				22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19	12	Bowne	.44	3.6	13	158	14⅝	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅝	BradNl				56	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
33⅞	21½	Brscn g	1.60			8x	24	24	22	+ ½
16¼	10¼	Braun s			7	6	13⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
34⅞	22⅝	BrnFA	.88	3.2	9	45	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
4¼	3½	BrnF pf	.40	11.4		42	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Buckhn				8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
		C								
33⅞	22¾	CDI			9	42	34	33¾	34	+1
14⅝	10¼	CHB	.20b	1.8	10	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼

AMEX Highs-Lows Oct. 26

NEW HIGHS 8

CDI Corp	ComclAlian s	FordCan g	IntlIncmPro
Ionics	SmartF Inol	UnAirPrd	WashREst

NEW LOWS 14

ADI Et wt	ActonCo	AmFrust A	AmFruct B
AmMaize A	BlockEng	EnerServ	Knork Co
OdeticsA wt	PuntoGrd Is	RTC Transp	SelscomDel
7 Bar	TechAmer	Telesciyn	UnFoodsB

Over-the-Counter Oct. 26

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
A							
AEL s			37	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
AFG			1600	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ½
ASK			184	15¼	15⅛	15½	— ¼
Acadl s	.20b	2.2	354	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Acelrtn			26	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
AcuRay	.20	1.8	135	20½	20¼	28¼	— ½
AdacLb			316	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
Adage			76	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
AdvCir			26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	

SPORTS

Several Top Players To Sit Out Opening Of 39th NBA Season

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On March 31, 1983, the National Basketball Association and its players union reached a creative collective-bargaining argeement guaranteeing 53 percent of the gross revenues to the players and also establishing a cap on player salaries.

The cap went into effect for the entire league the day after the Boston Celtics defeated the Los Angeles Lakers for the title last June. That day, 63 players became free agents.

As the 39th NBA season opened Friday night with six games, six blue-chip free agents were unsigned and another blue-chipper, Adrian Dantley, has been suspended while attempting to renegotiate his contract. Three additional top players — Walt Davis of the Suns, Albert King of the Nets and Bill Cartwright of the Knicks — were on the injured list.

Of the 63 free agents, only 11 were presented with offer sheets. The offers to Kelly Tripucka and Vinny Johnson of the Detroit Pistons were among those matched by their former teams. Of five players who moved to different teams, only Jim Spanarkel, who went from the Dallas Mavericks to the Milwaukee Bucks, changed uniforms without his former team being compelled to pay some form of compensation.

Thirty players, among them several older players, have retired and others have elected to play in Europe.

After Cedric Maxwell re-signed with the Celtics on Thursday, the remaining unsigned big-name players expected to sit out the opening of the season were: Maurice Lucas of the Suns; Ray Williams, Knicks; David Greenwood, Chicago Bulls; Joe Barry Carroll, Golden State Warriors; Greg Ballard, Washington Bullets, and John Long, Detroit Pistons.

The salary cap, combined with an unusually strong crop of rookies and off-season moves in which a dozen top players were traded, leaves little doubt that the league has been reshaped. The cap helped some teams and prevented others from making desired moves.

Going into the season, Commissioner David Stern and Larry Fleisher, the general counsel for the National Basketball Players Association, are in agreement that the system is working.

In an interview, Stern, who helped mold the cap, was fearful that several franchises would have folded without it.

"The cap was designed to assure the financial stability of all our teams and jobs for the 276 players on those teams," he said. "It is also supposed to foster competitive balance and, over all, to generate more revenues. It has brought in new ownerships to strengthen the weaker teams and we expect that the majority of our teams will make money this season. Most important, it keeps the teams in the smaller markets from simply becoming farm teams for the larger teams, who have an enormous amount of money to spend on players.

"We're projecting that our revenue this season will be $35 million more than it was before we entered into the collective-bargaining agreement."

While Fleisher is happy with the way the cap is working, he remained critical of the lack of offer sheets to free agents.

"It has gotten teams that did not spend money on players to spend it," Fleisher said. "It has brought in several new owners, and we project that last season's average salary of $305,000 will grow to $340,000 this year. Also, the players received 61 percent of the gross, against the guaranteed 53 percent. So in that respect it's working. The place it's not working is in free agency and the right of first refusal.

"Teams have refused to make offers to players on the theory that their former teams will match and might raise each other's payrolls. What happened to Gerald Henderson is a good example of how bad the system works. Henderson, the starting Celtic guard, who couldn't get an offer sheet, was forced to resign with Boston. Two days later he was traded to Seattle for a first-round draft choice. Why couldn't the Sonics have presented him with an offer sheet? How 15 starters, including Joe Barry Carroll, couldn't get an offer sheet is incomprehensible to me?"

Lucas, who averaged 15.9 points and almost 10 rebounds a game last season, could not understand why he was still unemployed and remains the property of the Phoenix Suns, who have threatened to match any offer for him.

"The system is not working," Lucas said. "I don't know why. You either have to be firm and wait it out or sign for whatever they give you. I'd like to sign for my market value."

Stern pointed out that Larry Bird of the Celtics had signed a $2-million-a-year contract a year before he even became a free agent.

"I think what teams are doing is using better judgement in spending their money," Stern said. "A lot of the free agents have been offered more money than they earned last year but they apparently want more. We have great rookies coming in, and guys like Sam Bowie, Michael Jordan, Akeem Olajuwon, Mel Turpin and Sam Perkins got big-money contracts. The system is working for the right people."

Landrum Cards 63 To Lead Pensacola

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Florida — Ralph Landrum converted an 8-under-par 63 into a three-stroke lead Thursday, while Mark O'Meara hurt his chances for any of golf's major seasonal honors in the first round of the Pensacola Open.

Landrum scattered nine birdies and one-putted 10 times. "The difference was that I just made a lot of putts," Landrum said. "It was just pot luck, one of those days when the hole gets in the way."

O'Meara came into this, the final event official event on the 10-month PGA Tour, with a chance to win the honors of Player of the Year, leading money-winner and the Vardon Trophy, for the low-stroke average. But he hit into the water three times on the way to a 77, which virtually ended his hopes of gaining any of them.

Chris Chelios of the Canadiens falling to the ice after a hard bodycheck by Paul Cyr of the Buffalo Sabres during their NHL contest in Montreal. The Canadiens won the game, 3-2. *The Associated Press*

Kerr Excels as Flyers Down Blues, 7-2

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Everything went right Thursday night for Tim Kerr, who set a Philadelphia Flyers' record when he got three of his four goals against the St. Louis Blues in two minutes, 27 seconds of the third period.

NHL FOCUS

Things were going well for the whole team as the Flyers beat the Blues, 7-2, and moved into first place in the National Hockey League's Patrick Division, one point ahead of the New York Islanders, who were idle Thursday.

In other NHL action Thursday, Montreal finally defeated Buffalo, 3-2, after having lost 12 straight games to the Sabres; the New York Rangers beat New Jersey, 11-2, and Calgary downed Washington, 5-3.

After the Flyers' triumph, Kerr said: "The only other time I scored four goals in a game came when I was in the juniors. On each goal, I had great setups, and tonight everything seemed to fall in place."

Kerr's last three goals were the fastest ever scored by a Flyer. He topped the time of 3:23 set by Bill Fleu on March 9, 1972.

"When you have a player with the explosiveness of a Tim Kerr, we should be able to continue scoring consistently," said the Flyers' coach, Mike Keenan. "There is no doubt in my mind that he is one of the most dangerous scoring threats in the league."

Keenan also was pleased with his team's strong defense. "We spent training camp stressing the defense, and now it is finally beginning to sink in," he said.

The Blues' coach, Jacques Demers, described Kerr as "definitely one of the great stars of the game today." He added: "If he gets his puck anywhere near the net, there's a good chance that it's going to go in."

Evert, Connors Mix Fun and Doubles

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors provided comedy and good tennis Thursday night in outlasting the brother-sister team of Pablo and Laura Arraya in the first round of the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

Connors and Lloyd joked and laughed through much of the match, but they got serious enough to score a 7-5, 6-4 victory that included an 11-minute, 10-deuce final game.

Lloyd-Connors, the top-seeded defending champions, are not regulars on the doubles circuit and do not plan to start. "If I'd played doubles all the time, I'd have been burned out years ago," Evert said. "I've never abandoned doubles, I just play every four or five tournaments."

Connors did abandon doubles. "I played with Nasty and I couldn't afford it after a while because we got fined so much," Connors said, referring to Ilie Nastase. "It got to the point that I couldn't do it physically."

Carling Bassett and Eric Korita, seeded third, defeated Raffaella Reggi and Tim Mayotte, 6-4, 6-1, in the other featured match.

The final, worth $100,000, is scheduled for Sunday night.

■ **Swedes Angry at ITF**

Sweden reacted bitterly Friday to a decision by the International Tennis Federation to hold the Davis Cup tennis final on Dec. 16-18, United Press International reported from Stockholm. ...

When Sweden wanted to change the Melbourne final against Australia last year, the ITF refused and let the host nation decide. This year, Sweden wanted to play the final Dec. 28-30 to give the Swedish players time to recover from the grass courts of the Australian Open and practice on a slow court.

Met by ITF resistance, the Swedes then changed the suggested dates to Dec. 20-22, only to find that other dates in line with U.S. wishes were accepted, Swedish tennis officials said.

"We have been swept aside twice in this matter without being told why," said Sweden's Davis Cup captain, Hans Olsson.

Detroit Fans Swarm to Meet Sparky As Tiger Pilot Promotes 1984 Diary

United Press International

DETROIT — They never told Sparky Anderson what would happen to his hand.

"Sore? It's very sore," the Detroit Tigers' manager said of his right hand after signing his name for perhaps the 20,000th time since the Detroit Tigers won the baseball World Series.

Anderson dictated, with help from Dan Ewald, the team's public relations director, a diary of the 1984 baseball season while it was in progress. They found a publisher, Contemporary Books, Inc., of Chicago, late in the season. To say the book is a commercial success is an understatement.

"We're over 100,000 printed now," Anderson said of the paperback entitled "Bless You Boys," a slogan coined by a local sportscaster while the Tigers were winning. "They say it's the greatest thing they've ever had. They said in New York today it was even outselling 'Iacocca.'"

Long lines have greeted Anderson at each of his autographing stops. The book has been such a success that a hardcover edition is planned, updated to include the playoffs and World Series.

"My wife warned me it would be like this but I didn't think it would," Anderson said of the city's reaction to the Tigers' winning the World Series. "The thing I've enjoyed most is seeing how much it meant to the people. I'm happy about how much good it has done. Now I know what they meant when they said it was something special when you win in this town."

49ers Could Run Into Trouble Against Rams' Strong Defense

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first hint that the Los Angeles Rams' defense might be something special came a month ago in their game against the New York Giants. The Rams won, 33-12, and the Giants rushed for the remarkable total of 8 yards on 13 carries. No team in the National Football League has been held to fewer rushing yards in one game all season.

That performance by the Rams was more than a fluke. With astute drafting, careful planning and periodic tinkering, the Los Angeles coaching staff has built what is becoming one of the league's best defensive outfits.

Halfway through the season, the Rams have a 5-3 record, and their defense has its highest ranking of the year: eighth over all, third against the run and 15th against the pass.

NFL WEEKEND

These high marks could not have come at a better time. The Rams, the New Orleans Saints and the Atlanta Falcons have been chasing the San Francisco 49ers in the National Conference's Western Division since the second week of the season. The 49ers are 7-1, and the Rams will play host to them on Sunday. With a victory, the Rams could considerably improve their chances to gain the division lead sometime soon, but a loss would all but concede the division title.

From the defensive standpoint, it all comes down to containing Joe Montana. "We've got to keep him in the pocket," Jim Collins, the Rams' weakside inside linebacker, said from Anaheim, California.

Containing Montana, the top-rated quarterback in the conference, is not all that easy. His effectiveness is created by his ability to roll out of the pocket and to throw on the run — or to carry the ball himself.

"Whenever it appears you have shut down their receivers, he makes a big play," Collins said. "If you can keep him in the pocket, contain him, you have a chance. But they have also been running the ball better this year. So, if you concentrate too much on stopping the pass, they will run on you."

Much of the run responsibility belongs to the inside linebackers — Collins and Carl Ekern. Collins, a fourth-year pro from Syracuse, has led the Rams in tackles in 7 games, and he made 20 tackles — 14 unassisted — in the 28-10 victory over New Orleans two weeks ago. Containing Montana in the pocket falls more to the outside linebackers — Mel Owens and George Andrews — a pair of former first-round draft choices.

Collins is one of the few inside linebackers around the league who plays on every down. Unlike many teams, whose "nickel" package comprises four down linemen, two linebackers and five defensive backs, the Rams use a 3-3-5 nickel scheme, with Ekern coming out for a back and Collins sliding into the middle.

In this era of specialization, it's something of a badge of honor for an inside linebacker to stay for every play.

"It's a little unusual," Collins said. "We started doing that against the Giants, blitzing one of the linebackers each play, but a different guy each time, so they never knew who was coming. We have been doing it ever since."

For the most part, it has worked. But Montana is the best quarterback the Rams will have faced all season. If it works again and the Rams win, Collins may never get a break. (Odds from Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book: San Francisco by 3½)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo Bills (0-8) at Miami Dolphins (8-0) — Zap! Bam! Pow! That's not Batman. That's strong-armed Dan Marino, who has thrown 24 touchdown passes in half a season. Better teams than Buffalo have been burned by the league's best quarterback. And, from the looks of the Bills' defense, which has not given up fewer than 21 points in a game, Marino and the Dolphins, the highest-scoring team in the league, should have another big day. (Miami by 18)

New York Jets (6-2) at New England Patriots (5-3) — The Jets have a nifty record, but it's somewhat deceiving in that none of their victories has come over a team that now has a winning record. That's not their fault, but this game could provide a truer indication of their ability. The Patriots have become a potent offensive team with three victories in their last four games, including one, by 28-21, over the Jets. This will also be their first game under a new head coach, Raymond Berry. He is the successor to Ron Meyer, who was frequently unpopular with the players and who was dismissed Thursday. (New England by 3)

Cincinnati Bengals (2-6) at Houston Oilers (0-8) — The Bengals won for the second time last weekend, on the strength of four Jim Breech field goals against Cleveland. They will need to do better than that — and they probably will, with Ken Anderson making his first start in a month at quarterback. If Houston is playing at its customary level, giving up mounds of yards — more than 500 in each of the last two games — the Bengals should beat them for the second time this season. The earlier score, without Anderson, was 13-3. (Cincinnati by 4)

Denver Broncos (7-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (7-1) — These teams are tied for the lead in the West, and in their previous game this season, four weeks ago, the Broncos surprised the Raiders, 16-13. Since then, however, the Raiders have cranked up their offense a bit, scoring 95 points in 3 games. The Broncos have not lost since the second week but have struggled on offense and may continue to do so, with John Elway listed as doubtful because of a sore shoulder. Without him, the Broncos would start Gary Kubiak at quarterback, who has performed adequately before in Elway's absence. Regardless, the strength of the Broncos is their stinginess. They have given up only 99 points, the fewest of any team in the league. (Los Angeles by 6½)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington Redskins (5-3) at New York Giants (4-4) — Every team in their division is either 5-3 or 4-4, so this is an important game to these two clubs, both of which lost last weekend. In their previous match in the third week of the season, the Redskins prevailed by 30-14. Nothing would help the Giants more than a better running game; they have cracked 100 yards on the ground only once in the last four weeks. Nothing would help the Redskins more than to get through the game without any more serious injuries; the center Jeff Bostic and the wide receiver Charlie Brown this week became the 16th and 17th players on the opening 49-man roster to go on the injured-reserve list. (Washington by 6)

Detroit Lions (3-5) at Green Bay Packers (1-7) — The Lions have won two straight, the first in overtime, the second by 2 points. But they have scored only 36 points over the last 3 weeks, which would seem to make them vulnerable to Green Bay. The Packers are a funny team, though. They generate yards; they just have trouble scoring. And the defense is seldom up to holding the opponent under 20 points, as a seven-game losing streak suggests. (Green Bay by 2½)

Minnesota Vikings (2-6) at Chicago Bears (5-3) — The Vikings have been beaten in four straight, and their offense was least effective in the last game, a 16-14 loss to Detroit, when they scored no points and gained only 6 yards in the second half. Their troubles are likely to continue, because the Bears have had one of the best defensive units in the league and have been routinely difficult to run against. (Chicago by 6½)

St. Louis Cardinals (5-3) at Philadelphia Eagles (4-4) — Both teams have three-game winning streaks. The Cardinals' may be the more impressive, though, with victories over Dallas, Chicago and Washington that have given them a share of the Eastern Division lead. The two clubs' strengths are somewhat different. Philadelphia has played well on defense, especially against the run, while St. Louis has become perhaps the best offensive team in the conference, with Neil Lomax throwing for big yardage every week. He may be just a little too much for the Eagles. (St. Louis by 3½)

INTERCONFERENCE

Atlanta Falcons (3-5) at Pittsburgh Steelers (4-4) — Only a collapse by the 49ers would return any meaningfulness of the season to the Falcons, whose difficulties have come about in the absence of a running game. The Falcons have lost three of their last four games, scoring a total of 22 points in the three losses. The Steelers, blessed by the overall weakness of the AFC Central, lead the division, primarily on the strength of their defense, which is fourth best in the league. Their recent improvement against the pass should prove helpful against the Falcons, whose quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, has slipped in the ranking each of the last three weeks. (Pittsburgh by 3)

Indianapolis Colts (3-5) at Dallas Cowboys (5-3) — Several big plays saved the Cowboys last weekend in an overtime victory over the Saints. But big plays sometimes come about because of luck, and luck doesn't continually offset fundamental problems, such as an offensive line that hasn't facilitated a strong rushing offense or done a good job protecting the quarterback. The Colts are young, hungry, aggressive and sometimes opportunistic, as they were in their victory over the Steelers. A lethargic performance by the Cowboys could easily bring an upset, the return of Danny White notwithstanding. (Dallas by 10)

New Orleans Saints (3-5) at Cleveland Browns (1-7) — The Browns have a new head coach in Marty Schottenheimer; what they need is a little more offense. They have averaged 13 points in their last four games, all losses. But the coaching change may have come at a good time. The Saints have lost three straight and appear on their way to yet another losing season. A victory by the Browns shouldn't come as much of a surprise. (Cleveland by 1½)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (3-5) at Kansas City Chiefs (4-4) — Each team played its worst game of the season last week, the Buccaneers losing to Chicago, 44-9, and the Chiefs losing to the Jets, 28-7. Both are capable of better. Because they fell behind so quickly, the Buccaneers were unable to stay with their strengths: the running back James Wilder and short, control passes. The Chiefs' offensive line didn't give Bill Kenney, in his first start of the season, enough time to take advantage of his arm and experience. A repeat performance against the Buccaneers, usually a sound defensive team, would almost assure the Chiefs another loss. (Kansas City by 6)

MONDAY NIGHT

Seattle Seahawks (6-2) at San Diego Chargers (4-4) — The Seahawks have won four of their last five with surprisingly effective work from the quarterback Dave Krieg and little support from their running backs. They may not have to score as many points as they ordinarily would have to in a game against the Chargers. San Diego will be without two of Dan Fouts's favorite receivers, the tight end Kellen Winslow and the wide receiver Wes Chandler. Both were hurt last week in a 44-37 loss to the Raiders. (San Diego by 1½)

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
National League

PHILADELPHIA—Renewed the contract of Bill Campbell, relief pitcher, for the 1985 season.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Signed Mike Glenn, guard. Placed Randy Wittman, guard, and Scott Hastings, forward, on the injured list. Waived Stewart Granger and Walker Russell, guards, and Bobby Parks, forward.

BOSTON—Signed Cedric Maxwell, forward, to a multi-year contract. Cut Michael Young, guard, and Ronnie Williams, forward.

CLEVELAND—Placed Lonnie Shelton, forward, and Paul Thompson, guard-forward, on the injured list.

DENVER—Placed Russell Cross, forward, on the suspended list.

INDIANA—Placed Clark Kellogg, forward, on the injured list.

MILWAUKEE—Placed Ricky Pierce, guard, on the injured list.

NEW JERSEY—Placed Albert King, forward, on the injured list.

NEW YORK—Cut Ronnie Cavenall, center.

SEATTLE—Placed Reggie King, forward, and John Schweitz, guard, on the injured list.

UTAH—Placed Adrian Dantley, forward, on the suspended list.

WASHINGTON—Reached a multi-year contract agreement with Greg Ballard, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Randy McMillan, fullback, to a multi-year contract.

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	5	2	1	11	40	20
N.Y. Islanders	5	2	0	10	40	35
N.Y. Rangers	3	2	1	7	29	22
New Jersey	3	4	0	6	26	24
Washington	2	2	2	4	25	26
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	4	17	21
Adams Division						
Montreal	5	1	1	11	25	17
Hartford	4	3	1	9	32	35
Buffalo	4	3	0	8	29	28
Boston	3	4	0	6	20	27
Quebec	3	4	0	6	30	30
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	4	3	0	0	38	35
St. Louis	3	4	0	6	24	27
Toronto	3	4	0	6	20	35
Detroit	2	5	0	4	24	37
Minnesota	2	5	0	4	21	28
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	6	0	2	14	45	23
Calgary	6	2	0	12	49	30
Winnipeg	3	2	0	6	34	22
Vancouver	1	7	0	2	28	52
Los Angeles	0	5	2	2	20	34

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Buffalo 2 0 0—2
Montreal 0 2 1—3
Naslund (3), Lafleur (2), Robinson (2); Davis (4). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Penney) 7-4-6—17; Montreal (on Sauve) 8-12-9—29.

N.Y. Rangers 2 2 4—11
New Jersey 1 1 0—2
Sundstrom 2 (5), Sullivan (3), Sundstrom (1), McPhee (1), Rogers (3), Hedberg 2 (5), Kitchner (4), Dave Maloney (1), Fallu (1); Shots on goal: New York (on Kamppuri, Low) 13-8—20; New Jersey (on Vanbiesbrouck) 11-12—34.

St. Louis 0 1 1—3
Philadelphia 3 0 4—7
Sutter (2), Carson (2), Kerr 4 (10), Propp; Gilmour (2), Federko (3). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Froese) 9-8-8—25; Philadelphia (on Liut) 13-10-14—37.

Washington 0 5 0—3
Calgary 1 2 2—5
Patterson (3), Reinhart (4), Nilsson (6), Wilson (4), Beers (3); Gartner 2 (5), Christian (2). Shots on goal: Washington (on Edwards) 9-18-7—34; Calgary (on Riggin) 21-16-7—44.

Basketball

NBA Standings For 1983-84 Season

(1984-85 Season Opens Friday)

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	62	35	.756	—
Philadelphia	52	30	.634	10
New York	47	35	.573	15
New Jersey	45	37	.549	17
Washington	35	47	.427	27
Central Division				
Milwaukee	50	32	.610	—
Detroit	49	32	.598	1
Atlanta	40	42	.488	10
Cleveland	28	54	.341	22
Chicago	27	55	.329	23
Indiana	26	56	.317	24
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Utah	45	37	.549	—
Dallas	43	29	.524	2
Denver	38	44	.463	7
Kansas City	38	44	.463	7
San Antonio	37	45	.451	8
Houston	29	53	.354	16
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	54	28	.659	—
Portland	48	34	.585	6
Seattle	42	40	.512	12
Phoenix	41	41	.500	13
Golden State	37	45	.451	17
Clippers	30	52	.366	24

Football

NFL Team Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

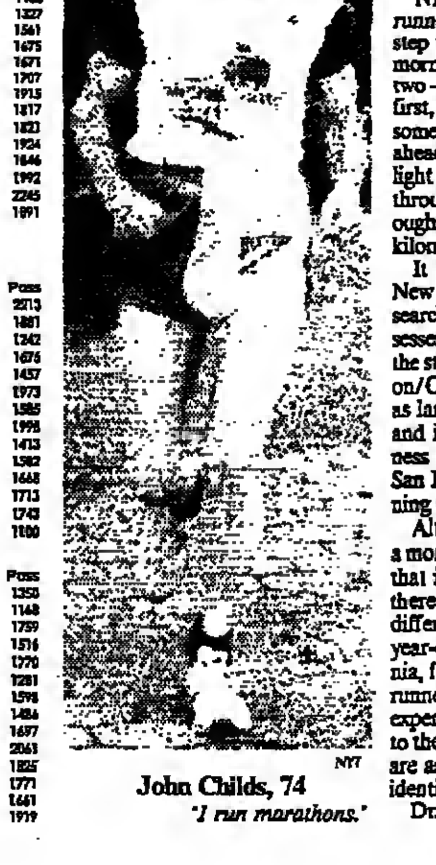
Offense	Yards	Rush	Pass
Miami	3468	1063	2405
San Diego	3379	904	2475
Raiders	2876	850	2026
Cincinnati	2764	1018	1746
Pittsburgh	2730	889	1841
Jets	2676	1143	1533
New England	2666	943	1723
Kansas City	2478	877	1601
Cleveland	2419	636	1783
Seattle	2409	909	1500
Buffalo	2392	819	1573
Indianapolis	2315	1164	1171
Houston	2291	643	1648
Denver	2288	1055	1233

Defense	Yards	Rush	Pass
Cleveland	2149	1001	1148
Raiders	2341	1014	1327
Pittsburgh	2424	863	1561
Miami	2579	904	1675
Seattle	2596	925	1671
Cincinnati	2683	976	1707
Denver	2764	849	1915
Jets	2798	981	1817
Buffalo	2806	985	1823
Kansas City	2822	898	1924
New England	2836	990	1846
Indianapolis	3019	1027	1992
San Diego	3119	874	2245
Houston	3224	1333	1891

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Offense	Yards	Rush	Pass
St. Louis	3369	1156	2213
San Francisco	3106	1225	1881
Chicago	2919	1677	1242
Detroit	2832	1156	1676
Washington	2795	1338	1457
Dallas	2789	816	1973
Atlanta	2664	1079	1585
Giants	2663	665	1998
New Orleans	2638	1225	1413
Minnesota	2564	1062	1502
Tampa Bay	2537	869	1668
Green Bay	2458	745	1713
Philadelphia	2407	664	1743
Rams	2242	1342	1100

Defense	Yards	Rush	Pass
Chicago	2021	671	1350
New Orleans	2440	1272	1148
Rams	2533	774	1759
Giants	2544	1028	1516
Detroit	2631	861	1770
Dallas	2633	1352	1281
Philadelphia	2643	1045	1598
Atlanta	2677	1191	1486
Green Bay	2731	1034	1697
Washington	2735	674	2061
San Francisco	2741	916	1825
St. Louis	2802	1031	1771
Tampa Bay	2876	1215	1661
Minnesota	3047	1128	1919



John Childs, 74 *NYT*
'I run marathons.'

A Marathon in Search of an Identity

18,365 Individuals of All Ages Enliven New York Event

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With 18,365 runners given the opportunity to step to a starting line here Sunday morning, and the reality that only two — one of each sex — can finish first, most everyone else will need some other reason to push one foot ahead of the other close to that light blue line that will stretch throughout New York's five boroughs for 26 miles 385 yards (42.2 kilometers).

It has been suggested that the New York City Marathon is in search of an identity. The race possesses neither the bank account nor the star value of America's Marathon/Chicago; it can not claim to be as large as the London Marathon, and it does not display the funkiness of the Bay to Breakers Run, San Francisco's Halloween in running shoes.

Although the event is in search of a more definite direction, the fact is that it holds as many identities as there are entries. And from the 45 different 16-year-old runners to 85-year-old Noel Johnson of California, from the first-timers to the 319 runners with more than 20 years of experience, from the three mayors to the 59 unemployed people, there are as many purposes as there are identities.

Dr. Paul Frenz, 43, has arrived from the Netherlands. A heart condition makes it necessary for him to use a pacemaker, but he plans on running on Sunday. Three teenagers from Norway who have cystic fibrosis will each run with a doctor. Two of them, Vegard Strom and Ketil Moe, will attempt to finish the race for the second consecutive year. Last year, at age 17, Strom finished with a time of 3 hours 47 minutes 1 second.

All that is necessary is an accepted entry form and a purpose.

John Childs, 74, had heard all the warnings about someone his age trying to run this far. "I hadn't had any problems," he said, "but I talked to a doctor I know pretty well, and asked him if I should have a stress test.

"He said, 'How far do you run?' I said, 'I run marathons.' He said, 'That's your stress test.'"

Childs, an executive, began running five years ago. He will run his fourth marathon, and his third in New York. He sounded a little confused at the thought that so many people would want to watch. "I don't understand why they're interested," he said. "But they're there, watching us old goats. It was the same thing in London. They're yelling, 'You're looking good,' and you'd like to kill them, because you're half dead."

Mayme Bdera has made the discovery, at 69, that she is inexperienced. Not in the marathon — she knew that already. After finishing two 40-kilometer walks, Mrs. Bdera convinced her son Nick that she is ready to run a little farther. She discovered her inexperience when she received an offer from a McDonald's restaurant. She would stop there after a training run, and one day the suggestion was made that maybe she'd like to wear a McDonald's T-shirt. Sure enough, the shirt appeared, making Mrs. Bdera the oldest runner to represent a corporation without being compensated.

When she waits somewhere behind the starting line on Sunday, she will not be far from runners who receive thousands of dollars for doing exactly what she will do.

"I'm a rookie," she said.

The pressure was beginning to mount, and Gary Fanelli was looking for an idea. New York is too serious to rival the Bay to Breakers, but Fanelli, a 34-year-old wholesale seller of health-food products, had a following to satisfy.

He views a marathon as street theater, and this is his greatest stage. Two years ago, he had run the New York course dressed as Elwood Blues, of the Blues Brothers. "You could hear the cheers rise tremendously," Fanelli said. He ran at Toronto this year as Michael Jackson, wearing a wig, glove, glasses, official jacket and sparkling socks. He recently ran a five-mile race this year as a graduate, with cap, gown, and a diploma in his fist. He claims to have the fastest time of anyone who has run a marathon in a suit: 2 hours 30 minutes.

Mayme Bdera, 69 *NYT*
'I'm a rookie.'

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

ART BUCHWALD

Pass the Dream Weapons

WASHINGTON — The telephone in the Kremlin rang after last Sunday's debate.

"Is Ivan, at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. I have to speak to Comrade Chernenko immediately."

"Have you gone mad, Ivan? Do you know what time it is in Moscow and how old Chernenko is?"

"Age is not issue in presidential campaign in United States."

Buchwald

"It is here and I'm not going to wake Chernenko up. What do you have to report?"

"Reagan has offered to develop a star wars weapon to make every nuclear missile in the world obsolete, and then turn it over to the Soviet Union."

"Ivan, how much vodka did you drink tonight?"

"Is absolutely true what I am telling you. I am sending a videotape by diplomatic pouch tomorrow morning."

□

"Tell me precisely what Reagan said."

"I don't have exact words, but in answer to a reporter's question on star wars, the president said if Americans develop weapon that makes nuclear missiles obsolete, he would go to us and say, 'Look, here's what we can do. We'll even give it to you. Now will you sit down with us. once and for all. and get rid of all your nuclear weapons?'"

"Ivan, I think you need a rest. Maybe a few months in the Lenin Heroes' Sanitarium will do you a world of good."

"I'M NOT CRAZY. I HEARD IT WITH MY OWN EARS."

"Lower your voice, the FBI could hear you. What did Mondale say?"

"He said Reagan WAS crazy."

"Did Reagan explain exactly what this weapon is?"

"He said he hadn't roundtabled it with the chiefs of staff."

"What does it mean, he hadn't roundtabled it?"

"I don't know. I guess it meant president hadn't sat down and discussed it with military. He said at the moment the weapon is just dream, to do away with all nuclear weapons. He doesn't know what kind it should be or even where it should be placed, because he's not a scientist. But he thinks world would be better off if the United States had one."

□

"You say he doesn't have weapon, but he's offering to give it to us, once Americans build it?"

"That's what I'm trying to tell you. We don't have to pay one ruble for super bomb."

"Will Mondale give it to us too?"

"No, he said he wouldn't, because he doesn't trust us."

"Mondale said he didn't trust us?"

"What else could he say? He's 15 points behind in polls."

"I'm writing all this down. How much did Reagan tell such weapon cost?"

"He didn't, but Mondale say a trillion dollars."

"And Reagan not get mad?"

"I don't think so. He was much relaxed than he was in first debate."

□

"So tell me, Ivan, what are you really calling about?"

"I want to know what our response should be."

"To what?"

"Reagan's offer to give us the secret of his weapon to destroy all nuclear weapons in the world."

"Tell the American press when the United States gets it built, and Reagan gives demonstration, we take a walk in woods and think it over."

China Exhibit to Visit 3 European Countries

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The 2,200-year-old terracotta warriors and horses excavated at Xian, near the tomb of China's first emperor, are to be exhibited in Norway, Sweden and Austria under an agreement signed here Friday.

The exhibit will be seen at the Statens Konstmuseer in Stockholm, Henie-onstad Foundation in Oslo and Museum Fuer Voelkerkunde in Vienna from Dec. 4, 1984, to July 31, 1985. It will consist of 33 items including two terracotta archers and a cavalryman.

A 'Carmen's' Road to Operatic Fame

By Joseph McLellan
Washington Post Service

Barbra Walz

Julia Migenes-Johnson: "I love all that 'Tosca' stuff."

WASHINGTON — On the screen, Julia Migenes-Johnson is a child of instinct, a force of nature, a criminal and a witch. "If I love you, watch out," she warns everyone in sight but particularly Placido Domingo — and her warning is deadly accurate.

In a word, Julia Migenes-Johnson is Carmen: "Bizet's Carmen," as the movie title puts it, to avoid confusion with all the other Carmens currently selling tickets.

Off the screen, Migenes-Johnson is a suburban housewife in her late 30s who has been kept awake for four straight nights by sick children.

She lives in New York with her husband, Jervis Johnson, two daughters, Jessica, 3, and Martina, 10, and a dog named Blanco. "I hyphenate my name," she says, "because I would rather have people call my husband 'Mr. Migenes-Johnson' than 'Mr. Migenes.' I think it's terrible, what happens to the husbands of women with well-known names."

Combining life as a wife and mother and as a star of an epic movie about sex and sudden death can have curious effects. "I have two wonderful helpers at home," she says. "When the movie opened in New York, they went to see it. And when they came home they were saying, 'Now I know what he sees in her.'"

"Carmen," her first movie, is not the first time she has been featured as a sexual presence. Two previous opera roles led naturally to it — Lulu, Alban Berg's decadent, destructive sex goddess, and Salome, the Richard Strauss *femme fatale*.

"What I like about opera," she says, "is not just the music, which is beautiful of course, but the personalities. I love all that 'Tosca' stuff — stabbing and cursing and jumping off high buildings." She was singing in "Salome" in Switzerland, under the direction of Maurice Béjart, when word reached her that she was wanted for the "Carmen" movie.

"You might say I was slightly stunned," she recalled during a recent lunch. She was recognizably the woman who had tormented Domingo in the movie — not beautiful in the plastic Miss America style but intense, direct, with a no-nonsense air.

Her career was changed, she says, during a meal in Paris while she was in Switzerland. Béjart had dinner with Patrice Ledoux, producer of "Bizet's Carmen" for Gaumont Films, and Ledoux complained that his company had auditioned hundreds of singers but could not find a Carmen. "Come home with me and see this girl on my video," Béjart answered.

Learning the role of Carmen required some mental readjustment because, although she liked the opera, Migenes-Johnson had never imagined herself in that role.

"I had to look at it as a new thing," she said, "something involving me. Suddenly I had to zero in on minute details. How could I handle those heavy tones with my light voice? How could I make it believable? But after listening to a couple of recordings, I felt, 'I know where she's going. She's not too far from a personality within me that I can draw on.'

"The other part I got from watching Gypsy flamenco dancers, who are all Carmen. There is a very specific kind of feminine sensuality in these dancers. There is a tension — energy held in by convention — and when that energy is unleashed, all hell breaks loose."

Migenes-Johnson is an American who speaks German fluently; she has been singing in Vienna and other German-speaking cities for more than 10 years.

The "Migenes" part of her name is pronounced like the Irish "McGuinness"; it acquired its Spanish spelling after an Irish ancestor moved to South America in the last century. Although her family is Puerto Rican, she never learned Spanish and regrets it.

She is the daughter of a Greek whose name (Mouziakis) she does not use. She calls her father "the Greek."

"He was the man next door," she explains. "My mother had two children who looked like her husband and three who looked like the man next door. There were some very interesting tensions in our house.

"She was married to a cousin and it never really worked. I was 10 years old when my father married my mother, and he never adopted us. His attitude was: Why should I adopt them? They are my children.

"My mother really loved the Greek. They really loved one another. When she died, he died three weeks later. He hardly ever spoke any English; I never understood a word he said. But they managed to communicate."

For "Carmen," she commuted from New York to Paris for nine months, preparing for a role she has never sung on the stage and probably never will. Her voice is not naturally big enough or low enough to fill an opera house with Carmen's rich chest tones. She worked on it for a year to prepare for the movie, and during that time she avoided roles that used the lighter tone natural to her.

Looking back, it seems more likely that she would have ended up on Broadway. At age 6, she was touring with "South Pacific." She was a student at New York's High School of Music and Art, she recalls, and "I wanted to dance, but I was too small and too round.

"One of my teachers wanted me to sing; she said I had a feel for classical music that was rare. I just thought it was pretty. But now, watching myself at that age on tape, I can see that I had a built-in technique. In my teens, I would do things naturally; now I would have to work on it, think about it."

She can watch her teen-age self on videotape because she was chosen by Leonard Bernstein for a television production of Aaron Copland's opera "The Second Hurricane" during her third year of high school.

Later, in 1964, she played Maria in a revival of "West Side Story," and from there she went on to play one of the daughters in "Fiddler on the Roof." When Gian Carlo Menotti needed a young singer for "The Saint of Bleecker Street" and then for "The Consul," her career suddenly shifted from Broadway to opera. Almost before she knew it, she was singing "Madama Butterfly," going to Europe for more vocal training and becoming a headliner at the Vienna Volksoper.

After establishing a reputation in European opera and television, Migenes-Johnson began to build an American career in 1979, singing in "La Bohème," "Mahagonny" and "Pagliacci" at the San Francisco Opera and the Met. Her exposure in the United States escalated in 1980, when she substituted for Teresa Stratas at the last minute in the Met's televised production of "Lulu."

With "Carmen" on her résumé,

In Carmen film role.

Migenes-Johnson seems likely to try for a new career as a movie actress. "Gaumont has signed me for options on four films," she says, "one opera, two with music and one with straight acting."

Despite her stage successes, she says that opera is basically a hobby. "If a role appeals to me, I may sing in three or four productions a year," she says. "Other roles I will sing if there is a lot of money and the right kind of conductor — one like Richard Strauss. You know, Strauss said, 'I never look at the brass and percussion; it only encourages them.' That's the kind of conductor I like to work with."

Most of her operatic ambitions have been fulfilled, but she still has one fantasy. "Some day," she says, "I will go to Bayreuth, get myself a costume and a spear and bribe the first Valkyrie to let me take her place. I just want to know what it feels like to sing Ho-jo-to-ho! on that stage."

Meanwhile, she says, the road to operatic fame in the United States seems to lie through type-casting: "Whores, criminals, Gypsies and servants."

PEOPLE

White House Reader Dislikes 'Doonesbury'

President Ronald Reagan says he's been following the return of the political comic strip "Doonesbury" by **Garry Trudeau**, but the president reportedly is not amused. Reagan met in Washington on Thursday with editors and news executives of the Scripps-Howard News Service. The news service said Reagan was asked: "A lot of editors are getting a lot of heat from readers who think he's unfairly criticizing you. What do you think of it?" "I read every comic strip in the paper, so when it came back I started reading him," Reagan said. "I have to tell you I think some of your readers are absolutely right."

□

The Boston Globe's editor, **Thomas Winship**, 64, will retire in January, ending a 28-year career with the newspaper, and will be succeeded by the Sunday managing editor, **Michael C. Janeway**, 44. Winship, who was editor for two decades and led The Globe to 11 Pulitzer Prizes, has been named the first Senior Fellow at the Gannett Center for Media Studies at Columbia University, effective Feb. 1.

□

The U. S. art dealer and author Sidney Janis, 88, who played a prominent role in promoting such modern painters as **Pablo Picasso**, **Piet Mondrian** and **Paul Klee**, was made a commander of arts and letters in a ceremony by **Jack Lang**, the French culture minister, in Paris Thursday.

□

Ali McGraw, long a television-series hold-out, has succumbed to big bucks and the movie star-studded cast of "Dynasty." The former model caved in when producer **Esther Shapiro** offered her a long-term deal — with options. McGraw joins other big screen refugees in the prime-time soap — **Diahann Carroll**, **Billy Dee Williams**, **Rock Hudson** and "Dynasty" fixture **Joan Collins**. . . . **Anthony Hamilton**, a longtime friend of the late **Jon-Erik Hexum** and a fellow New York model, will replace Hexum in the TV series "Cover Up." Hexum, who killed himself by firing a blank cartridge into his temple on the set two weeks ago, competed with Hamilton for the hunk role in "Making of a Male Model," with Joan Collins, two years ago.

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